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THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VII. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1870. NUMBER 10.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year,	$7 00
" " Six Months	4 00
" " Three Months	2 50
Single Copies,	25

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Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

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Editor and Proprietor

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Tucson, Arizona,

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HARLEY H. CARTTER,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona,

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JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Prescott, Arizona.

A. E. DAVIS,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Mohave City, Arizona Territory

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of the U. S. Army,)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott

Prescott, November 7, 1868.

G. W. BARNARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

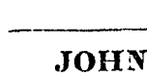
OFFICE—In the Postoffice, north side of the Plaza, Prescott jan15'70

R. B. YUILL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

La Paz and San Bernardino.



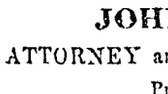
The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California, every Wednesday Morning, on the arrival of the Los Angeles stages, for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.

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San Bernardino, March 20, 1869. apr20tf

ARIZONA STAGE LINE.

La Paz to Prescott.



Regular Weekly Trips, by Stage, with the Mail, will be made between La Paz and Prescott A four-horse passenger stage will leave La Paz every Saturday, connecting with the the stages on the California end of the line, from San Bernardino; arriving at Wickenburg on Mondays, and at Prescott on Tuesdays. Passengers returning will arrive at La Paz on Fridays, connecting with the stage for California that departs Saturday morning.

☞ Packages, &c., forwarded on reasonable terms

JAMES GRANT, Contractor.
Prescott, October 2, 1869.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP.

The Thunderbolt Quartz Mill situated on Lynx creek.

Apply to HENRY W. FLEURY.
Prescott August 21, 1869.

The Gold Corner Again.

Fisk and Gould Before the Congressional Investigation Committee—Corbin's Transactions—Mrs. Grant's Profits, Etcetera.

Jay Gould and Fisk, Jr., appeared, recently, before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and gave full testimony regarding the gold panic in September in New York. Their evidence was concurrent in all essential particulars. Jay Gould was first examined, and was on the stand nearly three hours, and was followed for nearly the same length of time by Fisk, Jr. After rehearsing the familiar story of their several approaches to the President, the story proceeded as follows:

In the meantime one Catherwood, a relative of Corbin, was pressed for the Assistant Treasurership at New York, but Corbin, who had been impressed with the theory that gold should not go down, commenced to take an interest in financial matters, succeeded in getting General Butterfield appointed Assistant Treasurer, and said that money could be made out of a plan not to let gold go down, and that he (Corbin) could regulate Grant to that end. This being understood with Corbin, Gould says he commenced to buy gold, and bought as follows: Two millions and a half in all—one-half million for Mrs. Grant; one-half million for Porter, private secretary to Grant, and the rest for Corbin and himself.

Gould testifies that Corbin directed and advised the purchases as stated, and that they were made at 37, and Fisk testifies that was the first time he stepped in to buy gold in this transaction; that it was best to see Corbin; that he saw Corbin for three hours, who explained all, but said Mrs. Grant's share was sold out, *and the profit of twenty-five thousand dollars sent to her in Washington.* During this conversation, Fisk says, he was not perfectly satisfied at first whether Corbin was telling the truth, "but his points were so fixed and positive that at last I fully believed him." *Corbin said:* "*I am right behind the throne. Give yourself, Mr. Fisk, no uneasiness. All is right*" Fisk then went in and bought gold. This was about September 15th. That Corbin came and asked that Fisk and Gould send a confidential man to President Grant, who was at Washington, Pa; that W. O Chapin was so sent; that Corbin was seen to deliver the letter to Chapin; that the latter delivered it to Grant, who said all right; whereupon Chapin telegraphed back to Fisk, "Letter delivered; all right." Fisk says he then saw Corbin, showed him the telegram from Chapin, and Corbin said that *is was all right. That letter had clinched everything.* Fisk and Gould then went on and bought more gold, and William Belden asked to come into the arrangement, and gave Fisk a letter of authority to buy gold for him; that Speyers, Belden's broker, bought at 41 and 43 for Belden, and for himself as high as 60. This was on Black Friday, about September 20th. Both witnesses detailed the scenes of that day at length, and then said that Boutwell's order to sell four millions of gold was not known to them in advance, but that it smashed the market; and both said that they were aware that Butterfield was in the speculation, and that Gould had bought gold for Butterfield His despatch, they add, to sell gold was communicated to others before it was to them. This is the full substance of all that was testified to, and Fisk concluded by asking the committee *to call Mrs. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Corbin before them.*

A HORRID STORY.—The Cologne *Gazette* relates a horrid story as enacted at Schrimm, in the Government of Posen. A country girl, living not far from that place, had received her inheritance of three hundred thalers from the authorities there. On her return home she spent the night in a village. Having no residence there, she took refuge at the house of the village justice, to whom, in virtue of his position, she gave her whole confidence, and informed him of the object of her journey. He was ready to take her in, and asked her to go to bed with his wife. When all lay in a deep sleep the covetous host got up, went into the garden, and dug a hole there. He then took a sharp knife, went up to where the two were asleep, and with a steady hand cut the throat of the person lying farthest from the wall, took up his victim and buried her in the garden. When he came back he found the bed empty. He had murdered his own wife instead of the stranger. The wife lay close to the wall during the evening, but had afterward removed to the outer side of the bed. The girl had got out of bed after the murder and hastened away with her money.

ARTHUR.—A New York correspndent thus describes Prince Arthur: "The Prince is the perfect picture of an English 'swell,' exactly as represented by the late John Leech in the pages of the London *Punch.* His whiskers are of the long blonde kind, full, wavy and abundant. His features are rather sharp than otherwise; his nose is aquiline, and in stature, though rather above the medium height, he yet bears a strong resemblance to his brother, the Prince of Wales. His dress smacks of St. James street, London, and he has the precise, gentlemanlike appearance of those loungers in Hyde Park, who ogle the ladies over the railing of Rotten Row. To particularize, he wore an olive-green broadcloth surtout, dark pantaloons, a standing collar, light scarf, and on his head a black silk hat was rakishly cocked; gloves and cane completed his whole get-up.

IN New Orleans there is a man of whom the papers say: "He commenced his career as a pirate 102 years ago, and now, at the age of 118, he is a dock rat and a river thief."

Gushing Men.

[From the Saturday Review.]

The picture of a gushing creature all heart and no brains; all impulse and no ballast, is familiar to most of us; and we knew her, either by repute or by personal acquaintance, as well as we know our alphabet. But we are not so familiar with the ideas of the gushing man; and yet gushing men exist, if not in such numbers as their sisters, still in quite sufficient force to constitute a distinct type. The gushing man is the furtherest possible remove from the ordinary manly ideal, as women create it out of their own imaginations. Women like to picture man as inexorably just, then tender, calm, grave, restrained, yet full of passion well mastered; great hearts with an eye cast mercy-ward if you will, else unapproachable by all the world; Goethes with one weak corner left for Bettina, where love may queen it over wisdom, but in all save love strong as Titans, powerful as gods, and unchangeable as fate. They forgive anything in a man who is manly according to their own pattern and ideas.

A gushing man, as judged by men among men, is a being so foreign to their ideal that very few understand him when they do see him. And they do not call him gushing. He is frank, enthusiastic, unworldly, aspiring; perhaps is labeled with that word of power, "high-souled;" but he is not gushing, save when spoken of by men who despise him. For men have an intense contempt for him. A woman who has no ballast, and whose self-restraint goes to the winds on every occasion, is accepted for what she is worth, and but little disappointment and less annoyance is felt for what is wanting. Indeed, men in general expect so little from women that their follies count as of course, and only what might be looked for. They are like marriage, or the English climate, or a lottery ticket, or a dark horse heavily backed, and have been taken for better or worse as they may turn out, with the violent probability that the chances are on the side of the worse.

In manner the gushing man is familiar and caressing. He may be patronizing or playful, according to the bent of his own nature. If the first, he will call his superiors, my dear boy, and pat them on the back encouragingly; if the second, he will put his arm, schoolboy fashion, round the neck of any man of note who has the misfortune of his intimacy, and call him old fellow, or governor, or *rex meus*, as he is inclined. With women, his familiarity is excessively offensive, and he gives them pet names, or calls them by their Christian names from one end of the room to the other, and pats them in all fraternal affectionateness, after about the same length of acquaintanceship as would bring other men from the bowing stage to that of shaking hands. His manners throughout are enough to compromise the toughest reputation; and one of the worst misfortunes that befall a woman whose circumstance lay her specially open to slander and misrepresentation, is to include among her friends a gushing man of energetic tendencies, on the look-out to do her a good turn if he can, and anxious to let people see on what familiar terms he stands with her. He means nothing in the least degree improper when he puts his arm around her waist, calls her my dear and darling, in a loud voice for all the world to hear, or when he seats himself at her table to write her private messages before folks, which he makes believe to be of great importance, and which are of none at all; he is only familiar and gushing; and he would be the first to cry out against the evil imagination of the world which saw harm in what he does with such innocent intent. The gushing man has one small defect—he is not safe nor secret. From no bad motive, but just from the blind propulsion of gushingness he cannot keep a secret, and he is sure to let out sooner or later all he knows. He holds back nothing of his friends or of his own—not even when his honor is engaged in the trust—being essentially loose-lipped, and with his emotional life always bubbling up through the thin crust of conventional reserve. Not that he means to be dishonorable; he is only gushing and unrestrained. Hence every friend he has knows all about him. His latest lover learns the roll-call of all his previous loves; and there is not a man in his club, with whom he is on speaking terms, who does not know as much. Women who trust themselves to gushing men simply trust themselves to broken reads; and they might as well look for a seive that will hold water as expect a man of the seive nature to keep their secret, whatever it may cost them and him to divulge it.

SENATOR POMEROY, who is more notoriously corrupt than any man in Congress, is denounced as he deserves by the leading Republican journal of Kansas, the Leavenworth *Times.* This venal scamp had the effrontery the other day in a speech to say that "the man who went into a Freemasons' lodge turned his back on Christ." Happily, the course of D. W. Wilder, of the *Times*, will make Pomeroy's re-election impossible. His term expires in 1873. His infamy should have assured his expulsion long ago, but the Senate is not of that type.—*New York World.*

ITS SIMPLICITY GONE.—In giving a description of the gilded saloons and elegant flunkeys of the White House, which it characterizes as the "American Tuileries," the New York *Sun* says: The White House is no longer to be the plain, homely abode of an unpretending republican President; but the air of regal grandeur and the costly sumptuousness of the princely courts of the old world are to be introduced to astonish, awe, and impress the hard working citizens of this boorish country.

JENKINS teaches book-keeping in one lesson of three words: "Never lend them."

Female Adventurers.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The *role* enacted by Dick Radford, *alias* Lord Hubert Ainsley, has been eclipsed by the performance of a Fort Edward bonnet builder. Some three years since a Miss Gray, whose humble sign as a milliner adorns the front of a Fort Edward building, started a story that a large legacy had been left her in England. The statement was believed, and she became the recipient of no little attentions. Friends and acquaintances congratulated her upon her good fortune, and cherished the hope that they would not be forgotten upon the arrival of her ducats. A certain M. D., who had at various times befriended her, was in turn congratulated by his friends, inasmuch as he would undoubtedly be rewarded for value received. The woman retained her shop and continued to conduct herself with such modest mien as to strengthen credence in her story. Finally, the legacy was announced as amounting to millions of dollars, and Miss Gray gave out that it was necessary for her to proceed to England to look after her fortune. The wife of the M. D., alluded to above, was selected as her traveling companion. Subsequently the heiress announced that the action of the English courts had rendered it unnecessary for her to proceed abroad. Then followed the statement, which was copied far and near, that the legacy was from an English nobleman, who, years ago, had fallen violently in love with her. A little later public curiosity was further whetted by the announcement that it was not the nobleman, but his father who had made the bequest, and week before last the villagers of Fort Edward were assured that five millions, the first installment of the seventeen millions, had been received by the British Consul in this city. Simultaneously with the circulation of the story, Miss Gray disposed of the millinery establishment at auction, with a view, as she said, of retiring from public life. She then left for New York, and on her return announced the receipt of the $5,000,000. And now, after the story has been telegraphed all over the country, the British Consul publishes a card, stating that there is not a shadow of foundation for it.

The people of Fort Edward are at a loss to account for the course of the young woman. Her object was doubtless to make a good match, and the wonder is, after proceeding so successfully with her deception for so long a time, she did not rope in a customer before the bubble burst.

INDIAN SLAVERY IN ALASKA.—Some remarkable statements are made in the Sitka *Times* about the prevalence of slavery in Alaska Territory. Slaves can be bought today from any Indian tribe in Alaska. Parents will sell their children for three or four blankets or a few dollars, and have no compunction of conscience for the use they may be put to in the future. When one tribe goes to war with another, all the prisoners taken by either tribe are called, treated and used as slaves. When a chief or any of his family dies, it is the custom to kill one or more of these slaves, so that the chief or his deceased relative may have a servant in the other world to wait on him. As soon as the chief dies, the slave is compelled to wash the body of the corpse, and is then taken out and thrown flat on his back and held there, when a stick of wood is placed across his throat and two Indians sit down on each end of it, and in this way strangle him to death. His body is placed inside a large pile of wood and burned to ashes. Quite recently an old chief of the Sitka tribe died, and his relatives selected as a victim for the usual sacrifice a young, healthy, good looking fellow whom the tribe had taken prisoner while at war with one of the tribes down near Queen Charlotte's sound. Nothing but the interference of Gen. Davis prevented the putting of him to death.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.—The young men of our country will find in the biography of the late General John E. Wool many acts worthy of imitation, but none more so than his economical habit and his determination through life to secure pecuniary independence for his declining years. At the close of the war of 1812, General Wool was taken home to be treated for terrible wounds received in battle. When he was convalescent he had to pay a surgeon's bill which left him without a dollar. As soon as he was well enough the government sent him on a military mission to the West, where he remained five years, and never drew his pay in full, but took enough only to defray actual expenses. At the close of this appointment the United States owed him $20,000. 'This,' said General Wool, just before he died, 'was the only money I ever made in the whole course of my life. But I always kept that out in safe investment, at good interest. In fifty years this $20,000 has grown to $700,000.' Here, then, was the secret to his great wealth, which not only astonished his friends, but the hundreds of military men who served with him, and who had superior opportunities for making money. If any of our young readers can put away $1,000 now they will find themselves rich when old and feeble, even if they add nothing to the nucleus after the first investment.

MISS FANNIE M. INGHAM died at New London, Connecticut, recently, from lockjaw, caused by accidentally running a pin into the palm of her hand ten days before. The deceased was twenty-four years of age, and was to have been married in a few days.

JENNIE COLLINS, the factory girl of New England, is said to have a sad, hungry face, with fierce, awful eyes that look as if something was ready to spring out of them and bite.

Female Masonry—Order of the Eastern Star.

It may not be generally known that an order of Masonry admitting ladies to membership is in existence and in successful operation in this country, but such is the case.

Not only is it in existence in the United States, but in our own city. A charter has already been obtained for a lodge in Bloomington, and the proper organization of the same will be effected in a few days. In announcing this, it may not be amiss to give some idea of the character of the newly revived Order.

It is called the "Order of the Eastern Star." The system is known as the "Adopted Masonry," because the Lodges are said to be *adopted* into the Masonic communion.

The proper persons to receive the degrees are the wives, widows, sisters, daughters and mothers of Master Masons in good standing.

There are five degrees, each with their different emblems and symbols. The signet of the Order is a five-pointed star, each point of a different colored jewel, being respectively blue, yellow, white, green and red. Any lady who belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star can, if necessary, make the acquaintance of any Master Mason, by using the appropriate signs which are common to both Orders, and will be recognized as such. A writer upon the subject says:

"Many systems of Adoptive Masonry have from time to time been introduced, with varied success. None, however, seemed to possess the elements of permanency, except the Order of the Eastern Star, which was established in 1778."

Its recent revival has been undertaken with apparent success. Over 40,000 copies of the *Manual* describing its workings have been printed and sold. Several ladies of this city have secured the charter for their new Lodge, and are anticipating soon to have the pleasure of joining in the Adoptive Rite of Masonry.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.*

THE Carolina *Farmer* discusses subsoil plowing, and gives the result of an experiment as follows:

When preparing land for corn, we caused three furrows under each row of corn to be subsoiled by running a bull-tongue behind the turning plow, by that means securing a depth of nine inches of well pulverized earth beneath the growing crop. The result was that during the worst of the drouth in August the corn never twisted, and when the crop was gathered it was a fair one, considering the character of the land, which was of very moderate fertility.

THE DANGER OF TOO MUCH EXERCISE.—The Westminster *Gazette*, in the course of an article against too much physical exercise, observes: "Those who have gone through the severest training become in the end, dull, listless and stupid, subject to numerous diseases, and in many instances the ultimate victims of gluttony and drunkenness. Their unnatural vigor seldom lasts more than five years. It was especially remarked by the Greeks, that no one who in boyhood won the prize at the Olympic games ever distinguished himself afterward. The three years immediately preceding 17 are years of great mental development; and nature cannot, at the same time, endure any severe taxing of the physical constitution. Prudence, therefore, especially at this critical period of life, must ever go hand in hand with vigor; for the evils of success outweigh by far the evils of deficiency."

THE COMING SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.—I am as convinced as a man can be that the system of public education is on the eve of a very extensive reform. The world has been taught words dictated by authority thus far. The world needs knowledge and training in independent thought, and it is only the study of nature which will give us the last. But I am satisfied that the basis of the future of education will be the contemplation of the works of nature—no longer the study of the languages, no longer the process of mathematical reasoning, for though they must form a part of a liberal education, they should come after the organs have been trained through observation, and the mind taught to argue by comparing these observations.—*Agassiz.*

MARK TWAIN'S FORTUNE.—A "celebrated fortune teller" of the Hub told Mark's fortune the other day, as follows:

"Yours was not, in the beginning, a criminal nature, but circumstances changed it. At the age of nine you stole sugar; at fifteen you stole money; at twenty you stole horses; at twenty-five you committed arson; at thirty—hardened in crime—you became an editor. Since then your descent has been rapid. You are now a public lecturer. Worse things are in store for you—you will be sent to Congress; next to the penitentiary; and finally, happiness will come to you again—all will be well—you will be hanged!

THE VOCABULARY OF THE PARISIAN.—In the current vocabulary of the Parisian, a usurer is an Arab; a man that cheats at cards is a Greek; a paid applauder at a theatre is a Roman; a vagabond is a Bohemian; a drunkard is a Pole; an ignorant, headstrong fellow is what Voltaire calls a Welsh; a suspicious person is an American; an impolite, rude person is a Savoyard; a creditor is an Englishman; a man whose physiognomy leaves much to be desired is a Chinese; and a licentious man is a Turk.

HARDLY.—Some of the citizens of St. Paul made the Governor of Minnesota a New Year's offering of an elegant house, ready furnished, for one year; but he declined it. And he was right. General Grant himself would hardly accept a house for so short a time as that.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1870.

San Francisco Agency.—THOMAS BOYCE is the authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, No. 30 (second floor), Merchant's Exchange, California street, below Montgomery, will be promptly attended to.

T. P. FISHER, rooms 20 and 21, Merchant's Exchange, California street, San Francisco, is authorized to act as agent for the MINER.

Single copies of the MINER can be purchased at the Postoffice.

Quartz Mining.

Success of the Big Bug Experiment.

Our readers must have noticed that, during the past year, the columns of the MINER have not been burthened with quite as much "quartz talk" as of yore, and those of them who live in this part of the Territory can have no difficulty in guessing the reason. Therefore, it were needless to explain had we no readers but home ones. But, the fact is, the MINER has readers in every State and Territory of the Union, and those of them who live too far away from here to understand the situation must have been at a loss, recently, to know the reason why it so suddenly "let up" on its favorite hobby—mining. Well, addressing itself to them, the MINER has no hesitancy in saying that, until recently, all, or nearly all, efforts to work quartz, with profit, in this immediate vicinity, were discouraging, palsying failures. The failure of our quartz operators to get paying quantities of the royal metal out of the ores treated, or, rather maltreated, by them, begat fear in our mind, and have caused us to talk of our great and numerous rich quartz lodes in a very guarded manner: But, now, having passed the Rubicon; having achieved success in quartz mining—our greatest interest—all timidity and fear have fled our bosom, and we *dare* to say that many of our quartz lodes are *real mines*. All know that the greatest want of the Territory is and has been—population, and all will, we think, admit that the MINER has not misrepresented matters in order to induce people to come here. Indeed, if we have sinned at all, it was by "hiding our light under a bushel." True, we have told people at a distance that, in our opinion, Arizona was the richest mineral country yet discovered; that the number of quartz veins containing gold, silver and copper, scattered throughout the Territory, was immense; that some of them contained these metals in great abundance. We have, too, descanted upon the glorious climate of the Northern section of the Territory, its immense forests, rich agricultural and grazing lands; beautiful rivers, creeks, etc. These latter inducements, we knew, existed, but we were not positive that the gold existed in our lodes to any great depth, or if it did that it could be taken out of them by the means and appliances at our disposal. It now rejoices us to be able to state that one mining company—the Big Bug, have effectually settled that question. They have demonstrated, yes, proved beyond a doubt—that quartz mining can be made to pay handsomely in these mountains, and to them is due the honor of making the first real substantial success that has been made in this part of the Territory. Of course, the Vulture Company, near Wickenburg, have been making money by working quartz, for several years past, but their mill and mine is nearly 100 miles southwest from Prescott.

The Big Bug mill consists of but ten stamps, yet it has ground out an immense amount of gold in the past two months. The latest run of which we have any knowledge, paid better than any previous run. The stamps were run about ten days, and the amount of gold saved was about eight pounds, worth, at least, $1,700. The mine, we are told, is looking finely. The Superintendent, Mr. McCarthy, thinks there is now a sufficient quantity of ore in sight to keep the mill constantly crushing for two years. But, we understand, the owners intend to erect more stamps soon, and "get away" with this visible body of ore in less than a year. We earnestly hope they will do so; there is enough rich quartz in the district to give employment to fifty such mills as the Big Bug for a long time to come. About two miles north of the Big Bug mill, there is a large, rich and well defined lode known as the Independence, upon which work has recently been commenced anew by its owners, L. C. Gray, T. W. Boggs and A. L. Moeller. It is their intention, we believe, to sink down on the lode some fifty or sixty feet and have the ore taken therefrom crushed at the Big Bug mill, and should it yield as well as is anticipated, work will be kept up and pushed with greater vigor.

JOHN M. BOGGS.—This ancient and honorable Arizonan has wended his way to New Mexico. John is evidently on his was back to Big Bug.

STRAWBERRIES.—The Los Angeles *Star*, of the 19th ult., says that fine, large strawberries were in market at from four to six bits per pound.

LEGAL TENDERS.—The San Francisco *Call* of February 17, quotes greenbacks at 83½ and 84.

Placer Mining Items.

The recent light fall of rain and snow has helped miners as well as farmers, and, just now, there is considerable activity in the various districts. At Black Canyon, in Bradshaw District, some 15 or 20 miners are at work, making fair wages, by washing the gravel of the high bars, adjacent to the bed of the stream. The creek, we are told, contained, recently, about four sluice heads of water, and all efforts of the miners to prospect the bed of it had proved unavailing. They think there is good pay at the bottom of the creek, and are determined upon testing the matter as soon as they can. They also talk of building arastras, to work quartz from some of the lodes of the District.

Higher up Black Canyon creek, in Pine Grove District, there are about 20 men engaged in quartz and placer mining, but we are, just now, unable to say how well they are or have been doing. At latest dates from there, they had erected two arastras, and were preparing to try their luck in quartz mining.

But little work is being done on Upper Lynx Creek, in Walker's District, and but little will be done until such time as the snow on the divide melts. Of course, parties are engaged in taking out ore, and placer mining with rockers. By the latter process, considerable gold has recently been extracted. Lower down the creek, there is more water, and the miners are said to be doing well.

A great deal of coarse gold has recently been mined out of the England gulch, but water is scarce there now, and some of the miners have left for the Hassayampa, where there is plenty of water for sluicing, and where men are making from $3 to $10 per day. Lower down the creek, at Walnut Grove, placer mining is being carried on successfully and profitably. We have nothing new from the Placeritas, or from Weaver, but presume that washing is going on at both places, with fair success.

Two prospecting parties started out this week, intending to visit Copper Basin, Walnut Grove, Weaver and other localities. We hope some party will go down to Kirkland and Skull valleys, and try the hills in the vicinity, where gold is known to exist.

Road to New Mexico.

For years past, the people of this section of Arizona have cried aloud for the building of a wagon-road from Prescott to New Mexico, *via* Camp Verde,—the shortest route,—but, owing to poverty—brought on them by Indian raids and high prices, they have been unable to build the road themselves, and Congress has refused to do it for them, although it is a work of national necessity, and one that, if completed, would be of great benefit to the entire country. That energetic, far-seeing officer, General Thomas C. Devin, saw, while in command of this sub-district, that the building of this road was a necessity, as well for the convenience of the troops as for the citizens, and he set men at work upon it, east of the Verde, but was soon compelled to abandon the work, on account of the paucity of the troops at his disposal, and the activity of the savages. With him, it was a favorite project, and he never abandoned the idea of opening it until relieved of his command by General Frank Wheaton. The latter officer was not slow to acquaint himself with the wants and necessities of the country, and, since his arrival here, has labored assidiously to have the route opened. But, like General Devin, he has been cramped for men, and, until quite recently, unable to do anything practical in the matter. Some time ago, he started a force of infantrymen to work upon that portion of the route this side of the river, and, we learn that they have about finished the job. We also learn that company C, 8th Cavalry, consisting of 63 men, under command of Captain Kauffman, started from Fort Whipple, one day this week, for the purpose of opening the route between the Verde and Little Colorado rivers, and prepare is for the passage of troops. Ed. Peck accompanied the command as guide, and will, most assuredly, select a good route for a road. Captain Kauffman is said to be an energetic officer, and will take pride in having the work throughly done. In April next, five or six companies of the 8th Cavalry, and as many of the 3d, will pass over it, and from that time on, we may reasonably expect to see freight trains, immigrants, etc., come that way, as, by it, the distance between Prescott and Albuquerque will be shortened some 50 or 60 miles. The country through which the route passes is well watered, timbered and grassed.

MEXICO.—Our neighboring Republic is still divided against itself. Late Vera Cruz correspondence gives a summary of events in Mexico to the beginning of February. The insurrection against Juarez was making rapid progress. The strength of the revolutionists is in the very heart of the Republic, and Liberals, Conservatives and Imperialists had united to make common cause against Juarez. The insurgents had complete possession of the States of San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Aguadienta and Jalisco. They are gaining ground in Queretaro, Durango, Sinaloa and Tamalipas.

HENRY WELLS has been confirmed Secretary of New Mexico.

Letter from New York.

[CORRESPONDENCE ARIZONA MINER.]

NEW YORK CITY, February 8, 1870.

At last we have a snow storm, and it is a real old fashioned one. It has snowed incessantly all day, and there is every prospect of its continuing to do so all night. Snow gives the city a cheerful appearance, but it is universally regarded by our citizens as a perfect nuisance.

Prince Arthur left here, for Boston, on Saturday last. During his short sojourn here, he visited many places of interest, and expressed himself very highly pleased with whot he had seen, and very thankful for the treatment he had received. A report was circulated throughout the city on Saturday that an attempt had been made to assassinate him; of course this created considerable excitement, but upon investigation the rumor was found to be void of the slightest foundation.

In order that you may form a slight idea of the state of New York at the present time, I will give you a sample of our daily criminal news: Patrick Henry was stabbed in the abdomen yesterday by an unknown ruffian; Joseph Birch, leader of a gang of rowdies, attempted to kill James Fisher, while he was standing in front of his residence in, Canal street. Mrs. Welch, who was so terribly beaten last week by her husband, lies in a very critical condition, and her recovery is considered extremely doubtful. Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, attempted to kill his jailor and a fellow-prisoner, on Friday last, but failed to inflict any serious injury on either. For the Townsend murder, Reynolds has been fully committed. At the outset, he made an attempt at lunacy, but he has given that up, as he has undergone a thorough examination by some of our most celebrated surgeons, and pronounced perfectly sane. Although he is to be very ably defended at his trial, it is the general opinion that he will be convicted. His counsel have advised him to look well to his spiritual welfare.

By telegraph from Cuba we learn of the cold blooded murder, yesterday, of one American and the fatal wounding of two others. These young men had only been there a few weeks, and had gone from here with the intention of opening a perfumery store at Havana They were unfortunate enough to go into the street wearing *blue neckties*, for which they were shot down like dogs. Captain-General De Rodas is very indignant at this outrage and has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the assassin. He has also ordered all officers of justice to employ every means within their power to arrest the villian.

New Jersey has refused to adopt the Fifteenth Amendment. The Speaker, Mr. Leon Abbott, spoke for two hours against its adoption. This is an unexpected blow to the Rads, and one which they will deeply feel.

Many rumors are afloat regarding Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, and the probability of his being permitted to take his seat. It begins to look decidedly *dark* for him. Some Senators will oppose him upon the ground of his not having been a *citizen* of the country *nine years*, as the Constitution requires.

Yesterday Kit Burns' old dog and rat pit in Water street was formally opened as a home for destitute and fallen women; the exercises were conducted by Bishop James and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. The house has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, and is in very comfortable shape; it has eight inmates to start with.

A motion was lately made by the District Attorney to have the McFarland case removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. This was denied by Judge Bedford. The trial will take place during the March term of the Court of General Sessions. The general opinion is that he will be acquitted.

Last night the new spectacular drama of the Twelve Temptations was brought out at the Grand Opera House. In point of scenery, it surpasses anything ever produced in this country; over four thousand people witnessed its first performance last night. The other theatres are doing a good business; they have made no change in their bills since I wrote you last. W

The Legal Tender Act.

Decision of the Supreme Court—Opinion of the Majority by Chief Justice Chase.

The telegraph has given us a long abstract of the decison of the Supreme Court in the Legal Tender Act case. The Chicago *Tribune* of February 8th contains the gist of it, which we re-produce. After an able review of the case Chief Justice Chase says:

No one questions the general constitutionality, and not very many, perhaps, the general expediency, of the legal tender question, by which a currency note has been authorized in recent years. The doubt is to the power to declare a particular class of these notes to be legal tender in payment of pre-existing debts. The only ground upon which this power is asserted, is not that the issue of the notes was an appropriate and plainly adopted means for carrying on the war, for that is admitted; but the making them a legal tender to the extent mentioned, was such a means. Now, we have seen that all the notes issued, those not declared as legal tender at all constitute a very large proportion, and that they circulated freely and without discount. It may be said that their equality in circulation and credit was due to provision made by law for the redemption of this paper in legal tender notes; but this provision, if at all useful in this respect, was of trifling importance compared with that which made them receivable for government dues. All modern history testifies that in the time of war, especially when taxes are augmented, large loans negotiated and heavy investments made, notes issued by authority of the Government, always obtain, at first, a ready circulation, and even when redeemable by coin on demand, are as little, and usually less, subject to depreciation than any other description of notes, for redemption no better provision is made; and the history of the legislation under consideration is that it was upon this quality of receivability, and not upon the quality of legal tenders, that reliance of circulation was originally placed; for the receivability clause appears to have been introduced at a later stage of its progress. These facts certainly are not without weight as evidence that all useful purposes of the notes would have been fully answered without making them legal tender for pre-existing debts. It is denied, indeed, by eminent writers that the quality of legal tender adds anything at all to the credit or usefulness of the Government notes. They insist on the contrary, that it impairs both. However this may be, it must be remembered that it is as the means to an end to be obtained, by action of the Government, that implied power of making notes a legal tender in all payments, is claimed under the Constitution.

Now, how far is the Government helped by this means? Certainly it cannot obtain new supplies or services at a cheaper rate; for no one will take notes for more than they are worth at the time of the new contract. The price will rise in ratio of depreciation, and this is all that could happen if notes were not made legal tender.

But it may be said that the depreciation will be less to him who takes from Government if Government will pledge to him its power to compel his creditors to receive them at par in payments. This is, as we have said, by no means certain. If the quantity issued be excessive and redemption uncertain and remote, great depreciation will take place. If, on the other hand, the quantity is only adequate to the demands of business, and confidence in early redemption is strong, notes will circulate freely, whether made a legal tender or not. But, if it be admitted some increase of availability is derived from making notes a legal tender under new contracts, it by no means follows that any appreciable advantage is gained by compelling creditors to receive them in satisfaction of pre-existing debts; and there in abundant evidence that, whatever benefit is possible from that compulsion to some individuals, weighed by losses of property, derangement of business, fluctuation in currency and values, and increase of prices to the people and Government, and the long train of evils that flow from the use of an irredeemable paper currency. It is true these evils are not to be attributed altogether to making it a legal tender, but this increases these evils It certainly widens their extent and protracts their continuance. We are unable to persuade ourselves that an expedient of this sort is an appropriate and plainly adapted means for the execution of the power to declare and carry on war. If it adds nothing to the utility of notes, it cannot be upheld as a means to the end in furtherance of which notes are issued, nor can it, in our judgment, be upheld as such, if, while facilitating in some degree the circulation of notes, it debases and injures currency in its proper use to a much greater degree; and these considerations seem to us equally applicable to the power to regulate commerce and to borrow money Both powers necessarily involve the use of money by the people and the Government; but neither, as we think, carry with it, as an appropriate and plainly adapted means to its exercise, the power of making circulating notes legal tender in payment of pre-existing debts.

But there is another view, which seems to us decisive. To whatever express power the implied power in question may be referred, in the rule stated by Chief Justice Marshall, the words "appropriate," "plainly adapted," "really circulated," are qualified by limitation, that the means must not be prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Nothing so prohibited or inconsistent can be regarded as "appropriate," or "plainly adapted," or "really calculated," means to any end.

Let us inquire, then, first, whether making bills of credit a legal tender to the extent indicated is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution. Among the great cardinal purposes of that instrument no one is more conspicuous or more venerable than the establishment of justice in the minds of the people who ordained it, is happily not a matter of disputation. It is not left to inference or conjecture, especially in its relations to contracts. When the Constitution was undergoing discussion in convention, Congress of the Confederation was engaged in consideration of an ordinance for the government of the Territory northwest of the Ohio the only territory subject, at that time, to its regulation and control. By this ordinance certain fundamental articles of compact were established between the original States and the people of States of the Territory for the purpose, to use its own language, "of extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, whereon these republics, as the States, united under the Confederation, as their laws and constitutions are erected." Among these fundamental principles was this, and in just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared "that no law ought ever to be made or have force in said Territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed."

The same principles found more condensed expression in that most valuable provision of the Constitution of the United States ever recognized as an efficient safeguard against intrigue: "That no State shall pass any laws impairing the obligation of contracts." It is true that this prohibition is not applied in terms to the Government of the United States. Congress has express powers to enact bankrupt laws, and any other express power which incidentally impairs obligation of contract, can be held to be unconstitutional for that reason; but we think it clear that those who framed and those who adopted the Constitution intended that the spirit of this prohibition should pervade the entire body of legislation, and that justice, which the Constitution was ordained to establish, was not thought by them to be compatible with legislation of an opposite tendency. In other words, we cannot doubt that a law not made in pursuance of an express power, which necessarily and in its direct operations impairs obligation of contracts, is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution.

Another provision found in the Fifth Amendment must be considered in this connection. We refer to that which ordains that private property shall not be taken for public use, without compensation. This provision is kindred in spirit to that which forbids legislation impairing obligations of contracts. But unlike that, it is addressed directly to the National Government. It does not, in terms, prohibit legislation which appropriates private property of one class of citizens to the use of another class; but if such property cannot be taken for the benefit of all, without compensation, it is difficult to understand how it can be so taken for the benefit of part, without violating the spirit of prohibition.

But there is another provision in the same amendment, which, in our judgment, cannot have its full and intended effect unless construed as a direct prohibition of the legislation which we have been considering. It is that which declares "that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." It is not doubted that all provisions of the amendment operate directly in limitation and restraint of the legislative powers conferred by the Constitution. The only question is, whether an act which compels all those who hold contracts for the payment of gold or silver money, to accept in payment a currency of inferior value, deprives such persons of property without due process of law. It is quite clear that, whatever may be the operation of such act, due process of law makes no part of it. Does it deprive any person of property? A very large proportion of property of civilized men exists in the form of contracts. These contracts almost invariably stipulate for payment of money, and we have already seen that contracts in the United States, prior to the act under consideration, for payment of money, were contracts to pay sums specified in gold and silver coin, and it is beyond doubt that holders of these contracts were, and are, fully entitled to the protection of the constitutional provision as holders of any other description of property are protected by it from legislation, which incidentally only impairs its value; and it may be urged, in illustration, that holders of stock in a turnpike, or a bridge, or manufacturing corporation, or an insurance company, or bank, cannot, by authorizing similar works or corporations, reduce its price in the market. But all this does not appear to meet the real difficulty in the cases mentioned. The inquiry is purely contingent and incidental.

In the course we are considering it is direct and inevitable. If, in the case mentioned, the holder of stock was required to convey it on demand to any one who should think fit to offer half value for it, the analogy would be more obvious. No one probably could be found to contend that an Act forcing the acceptance of 50 or 75 acres of land in satisfaction of a contract to convey 100 acres, would not come within the prohibition against the arbitrary deprivation of property We confess ourselves unable to perceive any solid distinction between such an Act, and an Act compelling all citizens to accept, in satisfation, half, three quarters, or any other proportion less than the whole of the value actually due, according to their terms. It is difficult to conceive what act would take private property without process of law, if such an act would not. We are obliged to conclude that an act making mere promises to pay dollars, a legal tender, in payment of debts previously contracted, is not a means appropriate—plainly adapted, really calculated to carry into effect any express power vested in Congress; that such an act is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and that it is prohibited by the Constitution It is not surprising that, amid the tumult of the late civil war, and under the influencee of apprehension for the safety of the republic almost universal, different views, never before entertained by American statesmen, were adopted by many The time was not favorable for considerable reflection upon the constitutional limits of legislative or executive authority. If power was assumed from patriotic motives, the assumption found ready justification in patriotic hearts. Many who doubted yielded their doubts. Many who did not doubt, were silent. Some who were strongly averse to making Government notes a legal tender, felt themselves constrained to acquiece in the views of advocates of the measure. Not a few who then agreed upon its necessity, or acquiesced in the view, have, since the return of peace, and under the influence of calmer times, reconsidered their conclusions, and now concurred in the views which we have just announced. These conclusions seem to us to be fully sanctioned by the letter and spirit of the Constitution. We are obliged, therefore, to hold that defendant in error was not bound to receive from the plaintiff the currency tendered to him in payment of the note made before the passage of the act of February 25, 1862. It follows that the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky must be affirmed.

Justice Miller delivered a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justices Swayne and Davis.

Railroad Matters.

The indications are quite favorable for the speedy building of a Southern Pacific Railroad. The Central Pacific Company, of California, are already shipping ties from San Francisco to Los Angeles, which looks as though that powerful company mean business. It is said that they have bought, or are about to buy, the San Francisco and Gilroy road, and intend extending it to Los Angeles, at or near which point, a communication will, no doubt, be made with the main trunk line that is soon to be built from Stockton, down the Tulare Valley and on to the States, *via* the 35th parallel route.

The Kansas Pacific, and the Atlantic and Pacific companies are at work on their respective roads, and, really, it looks as though we are soon to have a railroad.

COLORADO.—The Colorado Legislature adjourned on the 12th ult., without passing the woman suffrage bill. A bill, granting $2,000 reward for the first artesian well sunk 1,000 feet or less, was passed; also, one for the organization of a Territorial Common school system. The law prohibiting the introduction of Texas cattle was repealed.

LANCE NIGHTINGILL, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Nevada, died, recently, in that State.

The Miner.

Local Intelligence.

PRESCOTT, March 5, 1870.

FALL OF A BRICK BUILDING.—A short time ago, our readers were informed that the enterprising firm of D. Henderson & Bro., of this place, had let a contract for the erection of a two story brick building, on the corner of Gurley and Montezuma streets, which, when completed, was to be used by them for a store. Messrs. Morgan & Martin, the contractors, commenced work in due time, and had the building almost completed, when on the afternoon of the 25th ult., a portion of one of the foundation walls—which were built of stone—gave way, letting several sections of the walls of the upper story down with a crash. Several workmen were engaged about the building, at the time, and one, W. O'Neill, a bricklayer, was precipitated to the ground, but was not hurt much. The fall of the building created considerable talk and some excitement at the time, and various reasons were given for its tumbling down. The principal one being that the walls of the basement story were not constructed of the right sort of material. However that may be, the concern fell, and the walls will have to be erected again, at the expense of Messrs. D. Henderson & Bro. They have already set men to work clearing up the wreck, and a day or two more will see the masons and bricklayers at work, under the direction of A. O. Noyes, a gentleman who will see that the work is properly done. The loss sustained by Henderson & Bro., is, we are informed, between $2,000 and $3,000.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Prescott Postoffice, February 28, 1870:

Allen Andrew	Matulich Giorgio
Arnold Peter	Marcy Charles M
Birney Thomas S 2	McCarty Charles
Brennan James	Robinson Wm J
Buchanan J.	Ross E L
Boyd A C	Ring David
Beth Jose C	Scott Mathew
Cooper Fred	Stout L
Cook Richard 2	Snyder G W
Daniels Jack	Serdin Thomas
Deel P J	Sebright agent of Hines & Hooker
Davis Charles	Stroup Hamor
Daritson Robert	Sarsville P
Driscoll James	Turner Ed
Eldridge J B Jr	Trotts S H
Fairbrother J T 2	Vosbury J S
Fischer August L	Wright E P
Feland W W	Watton Hasy
Guthrie Dr J G	Wilsons J M
Henyan James	White J L 7
Heilman Anton	Warsean Emanuel
Johnson P S	Woods W A
Marcutt Z 2	Yerkes Ed A
Marat T	G W. BARNARD, P. M.
MacDonald M	

GOLD DUST is now pretty plenty in town. We saw, Tuesday last, at the store of Levi Bashford, several thousand dollars of nice dust from the several mining camps in this vicinity, among which were a great many nuggets, from Black Canyon, the England Gulch and the Hassayampa.

FARMING.—Our farmers are now brim full of hope. The recent rain and snow came in the nick of time for them The wheat and barley is growing apace. So say farmers from every section of the county We are glad of this Should the wheat crop prove a success, this season, it will settle the fact that wheat can be raised here the dryest of seasons. This will encourage all farmers to engage in its cultivation, and we will soon be able to live without California and New Mexico flour. Grain is said to be rather scarce, at present, and, we believe the price has gone up. We opine, however, that there is enough grain in the country to last until the barley crop is harvested A great deal of new ground has been taken up, and is being prepared for planting. J D. Price, a meritorious young farmer, who left here several months ago, and went to California, intending to settle on a farm there, returned here a couple of weeks ago, fully satisfied that more money can be made out of the soil of Arizona than that of California, where, he says, the price of grain is low, and wages high He, and several other gentlemen have taken up ranches on the north side of Granite mountain, and are going to farm them.

Some five ranches have recently been located on the Prescott and La Paz road, twenty miles west of Prescott, in the beautiful little valley known as "Tonto Spring Valley." Wm Cory and A. J. Shanks, of this place, were, we believe, the first persons to locate a ranch in this valley. Mr. Shanks intends to put up a good house there, and accommodate the traveling public with board, etc.

F. G. CHRISTIE is now Chief Clerk at Camp Toll Gate Christie is "lightning" with pen and pencil.

WM. COLE has rented the up stairs portion of Jackson & Bro's building on Montezuma street, and is fitting it up for a lodging house.

LO, THE accursed Indian visited the ranch of Peter Ich, on the Rio Verde, recently, and stole two animals from Peter. It is thought that the thieves were of the "friendly" tribe known as Moquis.

IMMIGRANTS.—Fifteen or sixteen men arrived here a few days ago, from the States and Colorado. They were forty days in coming from Denver. They brought with them a wagon and team and five or six pack animals.

GEORGE GRIFFITH, a long drawn out, awkward fellow, stole, recently, from Wm. Fenter, of Skull Valley, two horses. Fenter followed him, caught up with him on the Gila, took the horses and, it is said, sent him on a big prospect.

PASSENGERS BY GRANT'S STAGE.—Mr. Wolff, of the firm of Wolff & Folks, San Bernardino, California, arrived here Tuesday last, and is going to take a look at our country. Mr. Mix, another California gentleman, arrived on the same day. Both these gentlemen express themselves highly pleased with what they have seen in Arizona. Mr. Mix says the valleys of the Colorado are admirably adapted to the growth of sugar-cane.

More Indian Outrages.

Jacob Smith, a worthy man who came here from Washington Territory, several months ago, was, on last Sunday, murdered by Indians, while going from Prescott to his home in Williamson Valley. His body was found about one-half mile from the road, between Lee's ranch and American valley, by a party of soldiers.

News has reached here that, on Wednesday last, a party of savages made a raid on Ferguson valley, and drove off several head of stock. So we go. Indians on the rampage, and no troops in the country to chastise them.

THE Indian killed by McCrackin, at Lynx Creek, Sunday last, was well provided with ammunition.

A LONG string of Uncle Samuel's teams are now employed in hauling lumber from the Government saw-mill to Williamson Valley.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM received by last mail an order from a trader of Wickenburg, for six tons Irish potatoes. A short time ago, they shipped him three tons. This section of country is the Bodega of Arizona, sure,

THE distance between Wickenburg and Phœnix has been shortened fifteen miles, by a new route. Thirty-seven miles is the longest stretch without water. A well is being sunk upon that stretch.

DURING the past week, we have been favored with visits from Lieutenant E. B. Hubbard, of Camp Toll Gate, Lieut. Weeks, of Fort Whipple, H A Eastman and Jos. Marr, of Camp Toll Gate Lieut. Hubbard informed us that the corporal who was recently accidentally shot in the head, died and was buried several days ago .. Messrs. Eastman and Marr said many substantial improvements were being made in Williamson Valley. Government had men at work sinking wells near the site of the proposed new post.. .The late rains had caused the wheat and barley to get up and grow.

A DAY or two ago, two "fast" females, of rather loose character, habited themselves like men, when each straddled a horse and rode through town with the ease and grace of a couple of newly arrived Chinamen. Considerable laughter was indulged in at their expense.

FROM PHŒNIX.—Major J. B McKinnie Mr Foster, J B. Osborne and Wm Osborne, arrived here from Phœnix, Salt River, Monday last. The Major brought up some beef cattle, for sale, and the Messrs Osborne, a lot of milch cows. Mr. Foster is the owner of a large herd of cattle, which, we believe, he intends driving this way. This was Major McKinnie's first visit to Prescott, for a number of years past, and the hearts of his old friends were gladdened at seeing him looking so well.

PERSONAL.—Wm. M Buffum and John Howard returned home by Tuesday's stage, from the lower part of the Territory.

HON. WM H HARDY.—This indefatigable Arizonian paid Prescott a visit recently,—the first since his return from the East. While at Washington his voice was, upon several occasions, raised in behalf of the people of this, his well-beloved Territory, and we know that he accomplished some good. His faith in the early construction of a railroad upon the 35th parallel route is stronger than ever. He says the Territory will not be allowed to raise volunteers, and thinks there will not be an election held until next fall He left for his home on the Colorado river, Wednesday last

FROM CAMP DATE CREEK.—We are sorry to learn as we do from Geo W. Bowers, who arrived home Thursday afternoon last, from Camp Date Creek, that Company B, 8th Cavalry, started for New Mexico several days ago, under command of Major Wm McCleave and Lieutenant O. B. Boyd B has left a good record behind it in Arizona, and we wish officers and men God-speed.

ARRIVAL OF ARMY OFFICERS.—The following named officers arrived at Fort Whipple, from the southern part of the Territory, Thursday afternoon last· Colonels Wallace, Nelson, Stone, O'Beirne and Lieutenant Basselle. Col. Nelson comes here to pay the troops; the other officers to serve on Court-martial, at least such is our information.

ANOTHER INDIAN GONE.—Early Sunday morning last, a very worthy white man named Jackson McCrackin, was, while quietly snoozing in his pine log cabin, on Upper Lynx Creek, awakened by noises from without, and which struck him as emanating from the breast or breasts of some Indian or Indians. Being alone, and two miles from the nearest white man, it is natural for us to suppose that Mac. felt a little skittish just about that time. He, however, got out of bed, took hold of his rifle, and waited further developments. They came. Several Indians surrounded the cabin, one of whom took hold of an old unmentionable that was stuffed into a port-hole, pulled it out, and, while preparing to take a good look at things, was, in the expressive language of Wendell Phillips, "bursted wide open," by a bullet from Mac's rifle. That Indian had seen as much of the "show" as he wanted, and, after giving the customary death yell, fell down and died. His companions then fled, before Mac had time to extend to them his hospitalities. This occurred about twilight. As soon as clear daylight entered the gulch, Mac sallied forth, and found his meat—the dead Indian—partially entombed in the snow. He then looked around, and saw sufficient evidence to justify the opinion that a good many Indians had visited him, and that they had with them several animals. He then went up the creek, told his neighbors about his adventure, and rode to town. There being a party of Moquis here, when he arrived, an idea struck him that the savage killed by him might have been a Moquis, so he went down to the post, told General Wheaton all about his adventure of the morning, and, we believe, was informed by that officer that he had done just right in killing the Indian.

SKULL VALLEY.—DR. W. W. Jones and John McDerwin, bought, recently, from Glover & Boyle, their ranch in this valley, for the sum of $2,000 gold.

FROM LOWER LYNX CREEK.—A small party of Indians visited Lower Lynx Creek, last week, and tried to "corral" a pony belonging to Jos. Revoirs, which they found hobbled some distance above Joe's cabin. But, the pony broke its hobble, got away from the red knaves and came in here. Joe says that a party of barefooted savages chased the animal a long distance.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors will commence their regular March session, Monday next.

IRISH potatoes are plenty at a bit a pound in currency.

EUREKA MILL.—Cal. Jackson and others are going to start the Eureka quartz mill, in Walker District.

MESSRS. Hargrave, Head, Jackson and others, returned to town Thursday evening last, from a trip through Hassayampa and Walker Mining Districts. From them we learn that Charley Taylor & Co., of Hassayampa, have considerable rich rock on hand. They found "Uncle" Billy Pointer's arastra, in Walker District, at work, crushing rich ore.

Arizona City.

From our Arizona City correspondent we learn that the names of the parties engaged in the row at that place on the 18th of January, referred to in the MINER of a recent date, were George Carr, Chas. S. Green, Joseph F Lytle, Augustine Gonzales, Chico Fino, Cipreano Ortega, Jesus Rivera and Pedro Gonzales. The parties were drinking and the muss began, at Green's house, where Augustine Gonzales and Lytle had a difficulty, and several shots were fired, when the parties went to the house of Gonzales and there had a renewal of hostilities, which were continued out into the streets. Carr and Green were killed, A. Gonzales was badly beaten on the head with a six shooter and had one arm broken in two places. Pedro Gonzales was stabbed in the chest and for some days was supposed to be mortally wounded, but is now recovering. None of the others were seriously hurt. Sheriff Dana has Fino and Lytle in charge to answer to the Grand Jury. Fino to the charge of murder, and Lytle to charge of being accessory thereto.

The Sheriff also has in keeping Juan Giron, held to answer to charge of grand larceny. Giron had been porter in the store of Messrs. Hooper & Co., for years, and was detected in robbing his employers at last. Felipe Amabisca, is charged with branding cattle not his own, and is under bail of $1,000 to appear before the grand jury.

Our correspondent further states that considerable feeling exists all along the river, from Arizona City to La Paz, in consequence of the fact that a low class of men continually furnish Indians with whiskey and with ammunition. Lately, two men gave some Indians whiskey and afterwards got into a difficulty with them, and one of the men was stabbed by an Indian, the knife going through one lung, and, much to the disgust of all good citizens, the man did not die. The Indian Agent has been notified of this state of things, but does not seem to be disposed to interfere.

Letter from Camp McDowell.

[CORRESPONDENCE ARIZONA MINER]

CAMP MCDOWELL, Arizona, Feb. 20, 1870

Editor Arizona Miner:

It seems about as difficult to keep 'posted' in regard to the movements of Delachayee and his tribe of Indians, as it is to keep informed on the last act or acts of the reconstruction measure of the so called Congress, for no sooner were we informed that Delachayee had returned after his unpleasantness with the M. D., and expressed a desire for peace, and willingness, and even anxiety to go to farming, than we are informed that he has gone again. It seems there are, or rather have been, different tribes of Indians at Reno, and that they got into a quarrel among themselves a few days ago, and left. They had commenced farming, and digging a ditch for irrigation. Major Collins had given two old tents to two of the chiefs, and everything seemed right. But, like the people of Virginia and Georgia about their admission into the Union, we were doomed to disappointment, for a few nights past, they burned the tents and left. The next day, two Indians, not knowing, perhaps, that their brethren had gone, came into the camp. Major Collins ordered them to be confined. Some time during the day they undertook to make their escape,—one running down Tonto creek, the other up the mountain, the one running down the creek was killed; the other was badly wounded but made his escape. We may, therefore, look out, for they evidently have not committed hellish deeds enough to satisfy them, and they can go out, murder and rob, come back to any military post with a white rag, stay as long as they please, and no commanding officer can help himself. This is sickening and disgusting. How long is this thing going to last?

CAMP RENO.

I am reliably informed that Camp Reno is to be broken up. The news was received here this morning. This will give the Indians great courage, and I have no doubt but that they will yet break up the settlements in this section, if the Government does not send more troops. Two companies of the 8th cavalry left here on the 10th inst., the other company here of same regiment is to leave in a few days, then we will have only two companies here—one of Infantry, the other, Col. Sanford's of the 1st cavalry.

The Paymaster and Inspector General are here. The former has been confined to his quarters for several days past, with varioloid but is now well, or nearly so. Owing to the precautions taken by the commanding officer the disease has been prevented from spreading.

McDOWELL.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

WM. H. HARDY, Plaintiff, *vs.* HENRY A. BROWN, surviving partner of the firm of Silverthorn & Brown, Defendant.

Whereas an execution has been issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, by the clerk thereof, in favor of the above plaintiff, Wm. H. Hardy, and against the defendant, Henry A. Brown, directed to me, requiring me to make the sum of two thousand eight hundred thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($2,836 50), and three hundred sixty-seven and 61-100 dollars ($367 61), costs and disbursements, to gether with accruing costs, to satisfy said judgment, out of the personal property belonging to said Henry A. Brown, and, if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then out of the real property belonging to said Henry A. Brown situated in my county.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Yavapai county, by virtue of the authority in me vested, have levied upon and will offer for sale, at public auction, and will sell to the highest cash bidder, in front of the County Court-Room, in Prescott, county and Territory aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1870, at eleven o'clock A M., of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Henry A. Brown, attached on the twenty sixth day of June, A. D. 1869, in and to the following mentioned and described property, to wit:

200	feet of mining ground in the	Chispa	Lode,
400	" "	Justice	"
300	" "	Bonnie Blue	"
300	" "	Bed Rock	"
300	" "	Bogg's	"
300	" "	Dividend	"
200	" "	Adventurer	"
400	" "	Troy	"
100	" "	Sonoma	"
200	" "	Ella	"
200	" "	Eurydice	"
150	" "	Buncombe	"
200	" "	Bourbon	"
200	" "	Creole	"
200	" "	Yucatan	"
200	" "	Roxobelle	"
200	" "	General Mason	"
250	" "	Burro	"
250	" "	Montezuma	"
200	" "	Mount Oro	"
225	" "	Mt. Parnassus	"
225	" "	Java	"
200	" "	Big Rump	"
220	" "	Hector	"
200	" "	Honey Comb	"
200	" "	Prometheus	"
100	" "	Golden Wreath	"
200	" "	Bullion	"
200	" "	Orion	"
300	" "	Big Bug	"
600	" "	Eugenie	"
200	" "	Galena	"

All of which are undivided interests in the original or discovery locations on the several lodes or veins above mentioned, situated in Big Bug Mining District, county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Also, Six hundred (600) feet of mining ground on the TIE TIE lode, situated in Walker Mining District, county and Territory aforesaid

Witness my hand, this 5th day of March, A. D 1870.

JOHN L TAYLOR,
m5t4 Sheriff Yavapai County, Arizona.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, duly made and entered on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1869, in the matter of the estate of John T. Howell, deceased, the undersigned Administrator of said estate will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, A. D 1870, in front of the Court House in the town of Prescott, all the right, title and interest that the said intestate had at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest which said estate may have acquired by operation of law, or otherwise, in addition to that of the said intestate at the time of his death in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of agricultural and mineral lands, lying and being situate in the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to wit:

Possessory right to 160 acres of agricultural land in Kirkland Valley

200 feet in the Big Bug lode, No. 3, N. E. Ex., Big Bug Mining District

100 feet in Goodwin Lode, 1st Ex. N. E.

200 feet in Turkey Creek Lode, commencing at west end of John Laughlin's claim.

300 feet, Alza Lode, commencing 1400 feet from discoverer's claim.

361 feet, Pocohantus Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Planet Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Wabash Lode, discovery.

All of which are situated in Turkey Creek Quartz Mining District

300 feet, Swain Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Little Giant Lode, discovery

300 feet, Gemini Lode, discovery

300 feet, Spring Valley Lode, discovery,

300 feet, Hassayampa Lode, discovery.

400 feet, Mountain Maid Lode, discovery.

700 feet, Mountain Chief Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Canadian Lode, discovery.

Situated in the Hassayampa Quartz Mining District.

50 feet, Vulture Lode, nine hundred and fifty-four feet from eastern end of Henry Wickenburg's discovery claim.

Also, 400 feet in Robin Lode, discovery location, situated in Wickenburg Quartz Mining District.

Terms of Sale cash, to be paid to the Auctioneer, or the undersigned, on the day of sale.

JOHN R MASTERSON,
Administrator of the estate of John T. Howell, deceased.
Dated, March 5, 1870. m5t

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

For Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

We keep constantly on hand, at the mill, on Groom Creek, six miles from Prescott, and at the yard, in town, large quantities of lumber for sale at the following prices, in gold:

Good merchantable, at mill, ... $40.00 per M.
Clear, ... 60.00 " "
Ten dollars, additional, at yard.

No departure from these prices.
No sales made except for money or accepted orders.

A. O. NOYES,
GEO. CURTIS.
Prescott, March 5, 1870. sep17'67

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of Ready-Made BOOTS, etc., for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen.

Boots, shoes, etc., made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable. JOHN LAUGHLIN.

W. O'NEILL

Takes this method of informing the people of Arizona that he is prepared to erect houses and furnaces of every description, having had considerable experience in the building of the same, in Mexico, Nevada and other mining countries. Persons requiring anything done in his line will please address him, by letter, at Prescott, A. T. feb26tf

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between John Miller and Theodore Kruse, has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent.

JOHN MILLER,
THEODORE KRUSE.
Dated, February 1, 1870. feb26tf

Prescott Advertisements.

E. J. COOK,..... ED. F. BOWERS

COOK & BOWERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash.

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets
Prescott, Arizona. [je27'68

COOK & BOWERS

Are Selling

The Best California Flour

For $20 per cwt., in Currency, and

Arizona Flour,

(Made at Bowers & Bro's Mill,) for $18.00, Currency.

I. O. O. F., ARIZONA LODGE, NO. 1.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on Wednesday Evenings, at Masonic Hall. Members of the Order, in good standing, are invited to attend.

E J. COOK, N. G.
J T. ALSAP, R. S.

AZTLAN LODGE, No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

G. W. CURTIS, W. M.
E W. WELLS, Secretary.

JACKSON & BRO'S

Bar & Billiard Saloon,

Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,
Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated, refurnished and fixed up our Saloon, so that it is now the neatest and easiest place of resort in Northern Arizona. JACKSON & BRO.
Prescott, February 6, 1869.

ORIENTAL BAKERY AND SALOON

Next door to the Miner Office.

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,
Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD
Furnished by the week, day, or meal.

Oysters, Sardines, etc.,
Served in good style, at all hours.
DAN. HATZ, Proprietor.
Prescott, December 18, 1869.

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.

Excellent Lager Beer,
Of our own manufacture,

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Always on hand, and for sale.

JACKSON & BRO.
Prescott, October 2, 1869.

Pioneer Meat Market.

Granite Street, Prescott.

Constantly on hand,
Beef, Pork, Mutton,
Pork Sausages, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

WM. N. KELLY, Proprietor.
Prescott, November 27, 1869.

HERBERT BOWERS,

Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,

Has recently replenished his stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Can Fruits, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,

And is Selling Very Cheap.

Fort Whipple, January 1, 1870.

MONTEZUMA SALOON.

This Saloon has been re-furnished and fixed up in fine style. None but the best Liquors, Wines, Cigars etc., served to friends and customers. Call and satisfy yourselves:

C. A. LUKE, Proprietor.
Prescott, Arizona, Feb. 5, 1870.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Wormser & Co., has, this day been dissolved by mutual consent. F. H. Wunderlich has withdrawn, and the business will be continued by M. Wormser & A. Wertheimer, under the name and style of Wormser & Wertheimer, who assume all liabilities of the old firm and will collect all debts due the same.

M. WORMSER,
A. WERTHEIMER.
Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870. feb12

FOR SALE, OR RENT.—Two farms of 160 acres each, situated on the Rio Verde, with water privilege, houses, implements, etc.

Apply to JOS. MELVIN, Rio Verde, or WORMSER & CO., Prescott. feb5tf

$18.00.....$18.00

You Can Buy

First Quality San Francisco Commercial Flour for Eighteen Dollars, Currency,

At D. HENDERSON & BRO'S.
Prescott, February 12, 1870.

The Miner.

Matrimonial.

Married people will please read as written, single ones can read the first line, then the third, and then the second, and finally the fourth in each verse.

That man must lead a happy life,
Who's freed from matrimonial chains;
Who is directed by his wife
Is sure to suffer for his pains.

Adam could find no solid peace,
When Eve was given *for* a mate—
Until he saw a woman's face,
Adam was in a happy state

In all the female face appears
Hypocrisy, deceit and pride;
Truth, darling of a heart sincere,
Ne'er known in woman to reside.

What tongue is able to unfold
The falshood that in woman dwells;
The worth in woman we behold
Is almost imperceptible.

Cursed be the foolish man, I say,
Who changes from his singleness;
Who will not yield to woman's sway,
Is sure of perfect blessedness.

The Fifteenth Amendment—Its Unconstitutionality.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of a recent date says that the Fifteenth Amendment can never be legally a part of the Constitution for the following reasons:

1. It is a surrender of the fundamental reserved right of the States, and that cannot be accomplished, without the unanimous consent of all the States. To no three-fourths of the Legislatures was delegated the power to change the Constitution in this regard.

2. The Legislatures of all the Southern States which have adopted it have done so under duress—of force and compulsion—which vitiates all contracts, and which the Federal Government had no right to employ.

3. The Amendment was not submitted to the President of the United States for his approval, which course is required by the Constitution.

4. If the Southern States were not in the Union at the time of the adoption of the Amendment, they had no right to ratify, and without them the necessary constitutional three fourths has not been obtained.

We have little doubt that, ere long, the question to which we refer will come before the Supreme Court of the United States, and will be determined in the sense in which we indicate, The Amendment has always been a fraud. Most of its ratifications by State Legislatures come from States that either had rejected it upon a popular vote or were known to be opposed to it. They were elected before the question was submitted, and their success had no reference to the issue. There is not to-day a half dozen States that would affirm the doctrine of negro suffrage on a popular vote. It way go into the Constitution, but it goes there as a fraud and misrepresentation of the people, which will be easily corrected when the Government is administered upon constitutional principles.

GENERAL LEE ON CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—General R. E. Lee has written a letter on immigration to the Southern States, in which he says he believes the prosperity of the South can only be secured by the introduction of a respectable class of laborers from Europe; for, although temporary benefit might be derived from importation of the Chinese and Japanese, it would result in eventual injury to the country and her institutions. We not only want reliable laborers, he says, but good citizens, whose interests and feelings would be in unison with our own.

HEADACHE.—Sulphide of carbon is said to be an excellent remedy against headache, especially when it is of the neuralgic or nervous character. It is used by placing a wad of cotton saturated with this liquid in a bottle and applying its open mouth to the temple or part affected. The pricking sensation which is at first experienced is soon followed by relief from pain.

HAND SHAKING.—We are glad to learn that the abominable practice of indiscriminate hand shaking is going out of fashion, and that the autocrats of society have issued orders to the effect that hereafter it is to be confined to intimate friends, or those who desire to express a cordial respect and regard for one another.

ECUADOR has a new way of canceling her obligations, having resolved "that when the revenues of a state fail to meet its home expenses, much less to afford any surplus to be devoted to the liquidation of foreign obligations, the latter must of necessity become null and void."

AMONG the bills presented to the County Commissioner of Humboldt county, California, is one for "chickens used in swearing Chinamen, $50." The *Register* thinks a State Hennery ought to be established to aid the Chinamen in telling the truth.

THE New York *Sunday Times* regards as one of the most precious of woman's rights, "the right to be admired, complimented, esteemed and loved."

WHO is the strangest man mentioned in the Bible? Joseph, because Pharaoh made a ruler of him.

NASBY visited a suspender factory at Waterbury, Conn., and said to the proprietor on leaving: "What a misfortune it would be if pants should go out of fashion."

AN Indiana man offered $75 for the privilege of acting as hangman at a recent execution. He owed the man a grudge, and wanted to take this last opportunity of dropping the unpleasant subject.

THE New York *Tribune* admits that, intellectually, the present is the most stupid Congress that ever assembled.

THE Richmond (Ind.) *Humming Bird* says: "Our devil has improved on Poor Richard's wise saws. For instance:

"He who by his biz would rise,
Must either bust or advertise."

UNDER the head of "good advice," a writer says: "Drink nothing without seeing it; sign nothing without reading it, and make sure that it means nothing more than it says."

THAT was a pithy reply sent by a Hoboken editor to a man who had challenged him to fight a duel. "When," said the challenged editor, "when I want to die I can shoot myself."

OBLIVION—An indulgence which we extend to the injuries we have done to others, and the benefits which others have done to us.

DELANO says that if the people do not stop "making faces" at him, they will have to take out a manufacturers' license.

THE "Hidden Hand" is a popular play with Western gamblers. It contains the three missing jacks.

Prescott Advertisements,

THE

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of Goods

Ever brought to Prescott, is now on hand at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,	PROVISIONS,
WINES,	LIQUORS,
TOBACCO,	CIGARS,
CLOTHING,	DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS,	SHOES,
HARDWARE,	TINWARE,
GLASSWARE,	CROCKERY,
MINING TOOLS,	FARMING TOOLS,
PAINTS,	OILS,
GLASS,	PUTTY,
STATIONERY,	CUTLERY,
CONFECTIONERY,	PERFUMERY,
GUNS,	PISTOLS,
AMMUNITION,	MEDICINES,
TOYS,	FIREWORKS,
&c., &c.,	&c.

☞ We can fit and suit anybody and everybody, in anything and everything, at all times, at

REASONABLE PRICES.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, July 17, 1869.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MINERS AND MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaling and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, ranchmen and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

MAGNOLIA BREWERY

AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona Territory.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

LAGER BEER,

For Wholesale and Retail, in Bottles or Kegs.

THE SALOON is well supplied with excellent Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., and contains

Two Good Billiard Tables.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

m14'68 A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

☞ PURE COD LIVER OIL, At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ A full supply of all the Patent Medicines At Dr. KENDALL'S Pioneer Drug Store.

Prescott Advertisements.

That's a Fact.---What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes, Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes, Nails, etc., etc., together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

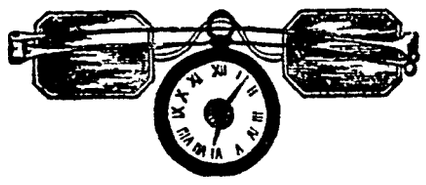
LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, March 20, 1869.

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness au7

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,



Done in Good Style, At the MINER Office
Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

JOHN H MARION, Proprietor

Prescott, Arizona, April 10, 1869.

PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Next door to the MINER Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER,

Liquors and Cigars,

Always on hand and for sale.



As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and *trying our medicine*

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILIP SHEERER

Prescott, October 5, 1867

WARM AND COLD



At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon,

Montezuma Street,..... Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved manner. THEODORE OTTO.

EHRENBERG.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers In

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are now located at the new

TOWN OF "EHRENBERG,"

Where they are prepared to receive merchandise, for storage or transportation, free of charge.

EHRENBERG is situate on the east bank of the Colorado river, seven miles below La Paz, at the best and most convenient landing on the river, and is connected with the principal towns of the interior by good wagon roads.

The benefits to be derived by shipping goods *via* Ehrenburg are, *a saving of five dollars per ton*, and less handling of goods.

Freight to Wickenburg, four cents from the landing.

All merchandise consigned to us, either for storage or transportation, will be attended to with care and despatch.

For further particulars, inquire of

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
sep18'69tf Ehrenburg, Arizona.

A. BARNETT,

.... DEALER IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between Cal. Jackson, Zadok Jackson, Jesse Jackson and Sol. Jackson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jesse and Sol. Jackson will continue the business, collect all debts due the late firm, and pay all outstanding bills against it.

ZADOK JACKSON,
CAL. JACKSON,
JESSE JACKSON.
SOL. JACKSON.

Dated, Prescott, February 19, 1870. 4t

☞ HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

Prescott Advertisements.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Keep on hand, for sale, at very low prices, for cash, a fine assortment of

GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods,
Mission, Pioneer and Cassimere Shirts,
Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,
Confectionery, Stationery, Tobacco, Cigars,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Buckskin and Kid Gloves, Cutlery, Clocks,
Henry, Spencer and Colt's Rifles, Colt's Pistols, Blasting and Sporting Powder,
Fixed Ammunition,
Caps, Fuse,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Fine Meerschaum Pipes,

Also, an excellent assortment of

DRY-GOODS.

D HENDERSON & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
Corner Granite and Gurley streets,
jan9'69 Prescott, Arizona

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott,  Arizona.

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines

N B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G. D KENDALL.

☞ Dr. Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store.

Prescott, April 24, 1868

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

At La Paz and Prescott.

... DEALERS IN ....

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott.

nov2'67tf

WORMSER & WERTHEIMER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices, our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

M. WORMSER,
A. WERTHEIMER.

Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870. my16'68

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.



THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD ANnounce to their friends and the public that they have re-opened the old, convenient and comfortable Pioneer Stable,

On Granite Street,

Next door to the Quartz Rock Saloon, and that they are prepared to feed and take care of animals entrusted to their care, in a proper manner

☞ Good Saddle animals always on hand, for hire.

LOUIS WORTMAN.
WILLIAM BRECHT.

Prescott, January 9, 1869.

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin Street,  Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Stable of J. D. Monihon, would respectfully inform the public, that they intend keeping constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the lowest rates, for *Cash.*

☞ Team, Saddle and Pack Animals always on han for sale or hire. GIDEON BROOKE,
JACOB LYNN.

Prescott, October 24, 1868.

WRITING MATERIAL, of all kinds, For Sale at the Postoffice.

☞ Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

Miscellaneous.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office Chief Quartermaster Sub-District of Northern Arizona.

FORT WHIPPLE, A. T., February 14th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M., SATURDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1870, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department with

Three Hundred and Fifty (350) *Tons of Hay,*

More or less, of two thousand (2,000) pounds to the ton, AT FORT WHIPPLE, A. T.,

And with

One Hundred and Fifty (150) *Tons of Hay,*

More or less, of two thousand (2,000) pounds to the ton, at CAMP DATE CREEK, A. T.

Bids will be received for the entire amount, five hundred (500) tons, or for any part of that amount.

The Hay must be of the best quality raised in this section of the Territory, and must be delivered *in the stack* at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require.

Bidders will state their prices, per pound, in gold coin, for Hay, delivered in the stack, at either or both of the above mentioned military posts, and prices must be written, as well as expressed in figures.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied with a deposit of two thousand ($2,000) dollars, in U. S. Legal Tender Notes, as a guaranty that the bidder will enter into a contract made in accordance with the terms of his bid, if it should be awarded him.

Bidders will please give the names of the persons they propose to offer as sureties to a contract

The Hay called for in this advertisement will be received subject to inspection by the receiving officers.

Payment will be made in U S gold coin, or its equivalent in legal tender notes, immediately after the receipt of the hay if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds; if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept the whole or any portion of the hay.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid

Bids that do not comply with the above requirements will not be entertained

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for supplying Hay at Fort Whipple, A T," or "at Camp Date Creek," or at both as the case may be, and to be addressed to the undersigned

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids

C W. FOSTER,
B't Colonel and A. Q M. U S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster of Northern Arizona.

A USEFUL HOME BOOK.

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED FOR

"OUR HOME PHYSICIAN,"

By Dr GEORGE M. BEARD, of New York. Copyrighted 1869.

It contains over 1 000 pages treating plainly and fully upon the preservation of health and the simplest successful treatment of all diseases nursing the sick, etc The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal says, "It is the best book on *popular medicine* we know of The Rochester (N Y) Express says Our Home Physician is decidedly the best work on health and disease that has ever been published in this country It is full of sound practical sense that commends itself to every reader" "Our *Home Physician*" by Dr Beard contains *latest improvements* in domestic practice It is the only complete Family Medical Book written since 1860, for proof notice date of copyright on page following title page *Buy no other*, and you will not be deceived Write for circular containing endorsements, etc

Address Western Publishing Agency,
fe12'70 San Francisco, California.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home the *whole of the time* or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $5 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled *offer* To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on and a copy of *The Peoples Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent profitable work, address E C ALLEN & CO., Agusta, Maine feb19m3

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ROBERT WINNING, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named estate to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to James M. Thomas, at his residence near Prescott, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona

JAMES M THOMAS, Administrator.
By JOHN HOWARD, Attorney.

Prescott, A T, December 26, 1869

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

☞ Quick Cures and Moderate Charges.

DR. DOHERTY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery (opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific medical aid in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of Secrecy and all Sexual Disorders.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the States and Territories, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. DR. DOHERTY takes this opportunity of observing that all letters are opened and replied to only by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be full and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultation, by letter, or otherwise, free.

Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
San Francisco, Cal.

Spermatorrhea.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotence or Virility, being a short Treatise on Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous or Physical Debility consequent upon this Affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
mr13-6m San Francisco, Cal.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

Swiss Stomach Bitters.

The first and most healthful Tonic ever introduced into the United States is still the leading article, and more of this sold than of all other so-called Tonics or Bitters.

For Sale to the Trade by TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 409 and 411 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VII. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1870. NUMBER 11.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year,	$7 00
" " Six Months,	4 00
" " Three Months,	2 50
Single Copies,	25

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will *invariably* be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, $3.00; each additional time, $1.50. Each additional square, same rate.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

☞ *Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work*

J. H. MARION,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Tucson, Arizona,

Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory

HARLEY H. CARTTER,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona,

Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory. sep4'69tf

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Prescott, Arizona.

A. E. DAVIS,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Mohave City, Arizona Territory

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of the U. S. Army,)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.
Prescott, November 7, 1868.

G. W. BARNARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

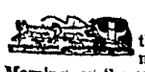
OFFICE—In the Postoffice, north side of the Plaza, Prescott. jan15'70

R. B. YUILL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

La Paz and San Bernardino.



The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S. Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California, every Wednesday Morning, on the arrival of the Los Angeles stages, for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.

☞ Passengers, packages, etc, transported at low rates.

Agents—JOSEPH MARKS, San Bernardino; GRAY & Co, La Pa. WATERS & NOBLE, Proprietors.
San Bernardino, March 20, 1869. apr20tf

ARIZONA STAGE LINE.

La Paz to Prescott.



Regular Weekly Trips, by Stage, with the Mail, will be made between La Paz and Prescott. A four-horse passenger stage will leave La Paz every Saturday, connecting with the the stages on the California end of the line, from San Bernardino; arriving at Wickenburg on Mondays, and at Prescott on Tuesdays. Passengers returning will arrive at La Paz on Fridays, connecting with the stage for California that departs Saturday morning.

☞ Packages, &c., forwarded on reasonable terms.

JAMES GRANT, Contractor.
Prescott, October 2, 1869.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP.

The Thunderbolt Quartz Mill situated on Lynx creek.
Apply to HENRY W. FLEURY.
Prescott August 21, 1869.

American Idioms.

It is amusing and somewhat instructive to observe the idomatic words and phrases which are common in different sections of country and among particular classes. Words that have never been seen in any dictionary are heard in common and serious use, and others that are familiar are found to have acquired new and surprising significations.

It is said that a statement like the following would be quite intelligible in the West: "Look here, Judge! see what your boy's been at. He picked up a gravel-rock, (stone) chuched it over neighbor Barnes' haydoodle (haycock) and killed our hobiddy, (rooster.") "At" seems to be a favorite Western preposition, as in the sentences, "Where did you get cold at?" "Where do you live at?" In Arkansas, a stone would be called a "donnock." In the South or Southwest, to carry is to "tote;" a loaf of bread is a "pone;" a small stream is a "run;" a canoe fashioned from a large log is, very expressively, a "dug-out." Everything is "right smart," as when a considerable distance is said to be "a right smart ways." We and you are "we uns" and "we uns;" and in use of the verb to do, such expressions occur as "I gone done it." "He gone done it." "You uns gwine gone done it." "They uns gwine gone done it."

The idomatic words, together with the peculiar pronunciation of the Yankee, have given him in the pages of *Sam Slick*, and in the more refined works of Lowell, a dialect of his own. In New England, a thing that is full is "chuck full;" a thing that is new is "bran (or brand) new;" and a new thing is "spick span clean." The word "kindly" (or kind o') has come into almost universal use in the sense of rather; as when a thing is kindly nice, kindy good. A nice girl is "kindy scrumptious." Pretty is very generally used in the same sense, as pretty good, pretty nice. "Guess," which is so common in New England, though it is an English word transplanted, is not synonymous with think or believe. I expresses a meaning purely its own, and, though considered ungenteel by some fastidious persons, seems to me to be very useful in prefixing a thought which we are willing to admit is only thrown out for what it is worth, and may be modified at any time. But the use of "calculate" in the same sense is execrable.

The New Englanders have some curious complaints, among which are "conniption fits," "maggrums," (megrims,) "rheumatics," and "hypo." A Boston poet has written a "Sudbury Ballad" about a little girl with mourning ribons in her hair, who, instead of indulging in a refrain similar to that of Wadsworth's little heroine, "We are seven," reiterated continually that her aunt died of the "shocanum palsy."

In New York a great talker is said to "blow" or "gas;" in the West he is said to "gostrate;" and in New England a farmer's wife sometimes advises a garrulous neighbor not to "bob around" so much. The latter seems to be a curruption of blad, or "splosh" and splush Indian meal boiled is called in New England "hasty pudding;" in other parts of the country "mush." The Indian name was "suppawn," which is now often used. In England, a minute pudding is a "hasty pudding." In New England, corn-bread is "johnny-cake;" in the South, it is corn-dodger or hoe cake, and it is sometimes baked by the negroes on a hoe.

A long article might be written merely on the titles that have been given in various ages, countries and sections, to money—rhino, the tin, the needful, the ready, the ducats, the dust, the spondulix, are all old. In the West, the popular synonym for funds is now said to be "koshoppy," the derivation of which it would be difficult to guess. In England, overshoes are called "galoshes;" in New York they are "rubbers," and in Pennsylvania they are called "gums." A Philadelphia gentleman and his wife visited a friend in New York, and one evening when they had been out, the gentleman entered the parlor alone. "Where is Emily?" said the host. "Oh, she is outside cleaning her gums upon the mat," said the Philadelphian. A momentary astonishment crossed the features of the New Yorker, which soon gave way to laughter.

In some parts of Vermont, "popular" is used in the offensive sense of aristocratic; and "powerful" is common in the sense of great or very, as when a man who has a great many apples is said to have "a powerful sight of apples, or when tea is said to be "powerful weak." One particular thing is said to be a "heap sight" better than another. The word fellow has in in good usage the meaning of a low sort of person, as well as the better signification of brother or companion, as in "Fellow of the Royal Academy;" but in Connecticut, and perhaps elsewhere, young ladies give it still another meaning. A girl was escorted home from prayer meeting by a young man to whom she was not especially partial. On leaving her he remarked, "I will come to see you again next Sunday night." The lady replied very frankly: "Well, Bill, you can come as a friend, but not as a feller."

A headquarters of police, or, as the populace sometimes term it, a lock-up, is called in New York a station-house, though in many places this word is more correctly used to indicate a stopping place on railroads. "Depot" has, however, become almost universal in this sense, though incorrectly, for a depot is really merely a house employed for the purpose of storage. Near cities where vegetables are called "truck," a garden is sometimes called a "truck patch." A small tin pail is often called by city people a kettle, while others speak of it as a bucket, and distinguish it as a "well-bucket," the vessel of which Woodworth sang:

"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well."

Such phrases as "He thinks he is a considerable some," "You can't sometimes always tell," "I don't guess I shall go," and "Things aint as they used to was," are common as funny distortions of sentences. But the following, among many others, are in serious use in different sections of the United States: "*School* has *fetched* to," for *School* has begun;" "I did n't go to go," for "I did n't intend to go;" "He talks like he was luny," for "He talks like a lunatic;" Brown ain't not overly rich," for "Brown is not very rich;" "He has got a pretty good sum past," for "laid up;" "They lifted a collection," for "They took up a collection;" "Since I can mind," for "Since I can remember;" and, "Everything is out of kelter," for "Out of order." For the last phrase, however, we have the authority of the great Dr. Barrow, who says, "If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter* or out of tune, how can we pray?" We also read in his works the following: "All that is apparent in this world doth flit and soon gives us the *go-by*."

Discovery in the West.

Francis Parkman has acheived a brilliant success as a historian, and ranks among our ablest authors. His historical works have met with a very gracious reception by the public, both from the skill and aptitude shown in the treatment of the themes, and the general interest of the subject in themselves. His late work is a minute and interesting detail of the progress of discovery in the West, and treats so largely of La Salle, the persevering Frenchman, to whom belongs the honor of important discoveries in the interior of our country, as to furnish a connected history of his life. La Salle settled at Montreal when he first arrived from France, and connected himself with a Jesuit seminary there; but this was not the kind of life for such a bold, resistless, adventurous spirit. He resolved to start out on an exploring expedition, believing that he could reach China by the Ohio river. His means were very limited, so that it was with difficulty that he could raise sufficient money among his friends to prosecute the enterprise. He next went to Onondaga, descended the Illinois river so far as the Ohio, but did not reach the Mississippi, as was his intention. He then returned to Montreal, visited France, secured a title of nobility, made a friend of Governor Frontenac, entered with him into the fur trade, and set out on his second expedition; after which he again visited France, and secured a royal grant, by the terms of which he was required to pursue his discoveries with the aid only of his personal means, to keep a fort well garrisoned, etc. He had many enemies, and an attempt was made to poison him, which being charged to the Jesuits, La Salle came out publicly and exonerated them. He set out on his third expedition, and encountered many hardships; several of his men deserted him, and a second attempt was made to poison him. He built the first vessel that ever floated on Lake Ontario, lost it, built another, reached the Mississippi, spent the winter on the St. Joseph, returned to Canada and obtained new supplies, and finally reached the mouth of the Mississippi. He then took possession of the whole of Louisiana in the name of the King of France, returned to Montreal, sailed for home, and thence started on another expedition, in which he was murdered by some of his followers. La Salle, through all his trials and misfortunes, in all his perils, both among false friends and enemies, in the midst of poverty and want, displayed such fortitude, perseverance, and intrepid bravery as are rarely equalled by the most adventurous spirits of those times.

NOT A GOOD PRACTICE. The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* takes issue with high medical and scientific authorities relative to the common practice of evaporating water upon stoves and furnaces. It asserts that the practice is not conducive to health, that atmospheric air cannot be "dried up or burned up" by any heating apparatus of the present day, and that heated air looses none of its moisture. The writer maintains that the trouble is that most housekeepers keep up too high a temperature, and have the sensation of dryness. If the heat of dwellings is kept at a normal standard, the warm air contains all the moisture needed for health or comfort. If the temperature is abnormally high, the train of evils which follow are not avoided by evaporating large quantities of water. In families where this is practiced there have been uniformly more cattarrhal difficulties, more rheumatism, more headache, than in other houses where no evaporation is allowed and where the heat is kept at a uniform temperature. It is scarcely necessary to remark that there are other scientific and medical authorities in total disagreement with this theory.

WASN'T ROBBED IN MEXICO, BUT HAD HIS TRUNK RIFLED IN WASHINGTON.—A gentleman just arrived at Washington after a three months' tour of Mexico—in which he traversed the country from Acapulco to Vera Cruz—writes to the San Francisco *Bulletin:*

It is said that Mexico is infested with robbers. I traveled clear across the country and was not robbed, or maltreated; but the first day I arrived in Washington, my trunk was broken open in my room, in Willard's Hotel, and robbed of its valuables. So much for "good government and personal security."

A MEMBER of the South Carolina Legislature has introduced a bill, compelling planters to make their fences "horse high, bull strong and pig tight."

"To-night you git or dangle," is the notice served on the thugs of Wyoming.

FOUR prominent English magazines are edited by women.

Interesting Official Statistics.

A report recently issued from the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, makes an elaborate exhibit of the principal articles of foreign production which entered into consumption in the United States in the year 1868. It gives the quantities, values, rates of duty, aggregate of duties, etc., with the aggregate value of all these products. If it could have been issued earlier after the year it refers to, it would have been of tenfold more value. Late as it is, however, there are figures in it that are still worthy of consideration—some of them quite important, and some of them merely interesting and curious. It appears that in the fiscal year 1868, the gross value of foreign products that entered into consumption in the United States, was $357,259,000. This is an enormous quantity of foreign goods to be consumed by this country, heavily in debt as it was in the year referred to, and as it is now. The amount stated is the invoice value in gold—the amount *paid* was probably a great deal more, as there is a chronic disease of undervaluation in far too many invoices, made out for Custom House inspection. The amount of dutiable goods in the aggregate above given, was $328,188,104, and the aggregate of duties paid was $159,500,569, from which it appears that the average rate of duty on all dutiable goods is about forty-nine per cent. The list of the classes of imported goods that are taxed to yield the amount of duty just mentioned covers eighteen closely printed quarto pages, yet it is curious to observe what a small number of articles yield nearly all of the customs revenue. With but slight inspection of the table, we have selected fourteen articles (or classes) that paid $131,364,459 of the $159,500,569 of duties on the foreign goods consumed in 1868. These are sugar and molasses, coffee, tea, wool and its manufactures, silks, iron and steel, cottons, spirits, wines, etc., flax and its manufactures, chemicals, fruits, tobacco, leathers, and hemp and its manufactures. The three articles of sugar, coffee and tea consumed in that year paid $54,910,589 in duties. These figures show how simple the tariff might be made if no other object than revenue had to be considered in its adjustment.

Some of the figures, as we have already said, are both interesting and curious. Thus, the quantity of coffee which entered into consumption in 1868 was 212,379,266 pounds, and its value, as entered in the custom-house was $23,015,316. If any one undertakes to calculate the cost of coffee from these figures, he must remember that the value given is in gold—that he must add five cents a pound in gold for duty, and also the cost of transportation. The quantity of tea entered for consumption during the same year was 37,555,733 pounds, and its invoice value was $11,948,112 in gold, and any calculation here will have to include twenty-five cents a pound duty, in gold, and cost of transportation also.

We have made a hasty examination of the tables in another direction, viz., among the articles of foreign production purchased in that year, which the purchasers would have been as well off without, and which add but little or nothing to the aggregate wealth of the country. In this list we find (among other articles not enumerated) that diamonds, jewelry; fancy articles, including dolls, toys, artificial feathers, Cologne water, cosmetics, beads, etc, of foreign production consumed in 1868 cost no less than $38,095,332. This great sum, it should be remembered, is but a part of the foreign expenditures for articles that the purchasers could absolutely do without, yet even that part would go a long way towards placing the balance of trade on the right side of our annual account, if the articles had been allowed to remain abroad, and scarcely any one here would have been a dollar the worse off to-day. We find among these classes of articles an expenditure of $208,000 for "human hair," cleaned and "uncleaned."

It is quite curious to look among the entries under the head of wines. The observer seeks in vain here for those high priced "imported wines" of which so much is heard when a bottle or a case of wine is ordered. Over six millions of gallons of imported wines are included in these tables, but of that amount it is noticable that 5,383,278 are invoiced at less than fifty cents a gallon; 515,000 are invoiced between fifty cents and a dollar a gallon; and only 203,552 gallons at from one to two dollars a gallon. These, it is true, are gold prices, and the duties in gold are respectively twenty cents, fifty cents, and one dollar a gallon, and 25 per cent. ad valorem. An examination of the "sparkling wines" (Champagnes) shows that the 496,386 bottles (quarts) of sparkling wine, which entered into consumption in 1868, were invoiced at $443,438.15, or about ninety cents per quart bottle. This is also gold, and the duty is fifty cents per bottle in gold.

Thus our readers will see that there is a good deal of interesting matter in a dry publication of official figures by the Statistical Bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO has three hundred and eighty physicians—one physician for less than every four hundred and fifty of the inhabitants, estimating the population at one hundred and seventy thousand.

FRIGHTENED.—The Piutes are terribly frightened about earthquakes. They are much more alarmed than even the most timid woman in the city. Every day they say, "Injun heap no like um. Ground (tipe) too much bellyache."—*Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise.*

A MINNESOTA girl not yet twelve years of age is a mother.

About Indians.

General Sheridan has forwarded to the War Department a copy of a report made by Brevet-Brigadier-General Warren of the condition of Indian affairs in the vicinity of Fort Buford. The Indians in the vicinity of that post are the Assinaboines, Yanctons, Gros Ventres, the Mandans, and a small force of the Sesetops—all friendly; and the Hunck Papas, a band of Tetons, and Santees—all hostile. Each tribe is treated of in detail by General Morrow. The Assinaboines are very friendly to the general government; they have thirty scouts at Fort Buford, and are thought trustworthy in every respect. It is recommended that they be placed on a reservation, as they desire, and that military protection be afforded to prevent raids upon them from their warlike neighbors, the Tetons. It is also suggested that the Yanctons be placed upon a reservation, and their relation with the Assinaboines by intermarriage, it is thought, will induce both to occupy the same. The Gros Ventres and Mandans are nominally on reservations at Fort Berthold, but subsist principally by the chase.

The Hunck Papas are described as bitterly opposed to the whites, and are termed the scourge of the Missouri, from Fort Rice to Benton. They number about 500 lodges. The Santees are the remains of the Minnesota Indians, by whom such horrid barbarities were committed in 1858. Through various wanderings they have at length settled upon the country lying between the Moose river and Moose mountain. Being outlaws in the States, they claim to be British subjects, but their war parties are constantly on the Missouri river. They are described as the most intelligent Indians on the plains. Their long residence in Minnesota enabled them to learn to write the English language. Many of their former habits still cling to them, and it is said they chant psalms around their camp fires, and often substitute, at their scalp and other dances, Watts' hymns for the ordinary Indian songs.

Several recommendations are made in the report for the amelioration of the condition of the friendly tribes, among which it is suggested that the control of Indian affairs on the frontier be transferred from the Interior to the War Department; that agents near military posts be under the orders of the military commander; that all trade with the Indians, except by Government, be abolished, and that all Indians be transferred forthwith to reservations.

QUARRELING AMONG CONGRESSMEN AND OTHERS.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows:

Senator Cole and Commissioner Delano are quarreling over certain whiskey seizures. Cole is not uniformly well spoken of by Congressmen, while Delano is thought to be an old and foxy politician. I dare say that the public interest has nothing to do with either side of the quarrel.

Senator Seward and Sumner are abusing each other in private. Stewart says Sumner is a fraud of long standing, and Sumner says Stewart is not consequential enough to be a fraud. When greatness gets in the gutter, it wallows like a pair of rough-and-tumble Georgia cross-road fighters.

Ben Butler and Zach. Chandler are contending together over the confirmation of George Butler, nephew of the former, who wants to go to Calcutta as Consul, in place of a *protege* of Chandler's.

Sprague has not appeared here this session; peehaps he is cooking the goose of Anthony at home.

Clapp, the Congressional Printer, is being persecuted by somebody who wants his bread and butter.

John Sherman denounces Creswell for agitating, through his postoffices, against the franking privilege.

"Now, whether he kill Cassio,
Or Cassio kill him, or each do kill the other,
Every way makes our gain!"

Dawes and Schofield, of Pennsylvania, are not on good terms. Schofield is one of the fry who want to sell the Philadelphia Navy Yard, to, get a purse for electioneering. Dawes precipitated himself into the project, and broke the purse. Schofield retorts with impudence, and says Dawes is mad because he wasn't elected Speaker. All this reminds me of the period of my life when I wanted a chip knocked off my shoulder.—Congressmen will be boys, but very greedy ones.

A QUARTER OF A MILE OF CHILDREN.—At Salt Lake City, recently, President Young said the following for "the consolation of those sisters in Utah who bear children:"

I know more about the rising generation than most of the people who live in this city. I travel a great deal, and as I go into a small town and see the children strung out a quarter of a mile, I often say: "Have you borrowed these children? Where did you borrow them from?" I am answered: "I guess we own them here." I go to the next settlement and see another group, stretching perhaps half a mile in length, ready to receive us with their banners and flags and their merry greetings. I go to another and see them by hundreds and thousands. Go through this Territory and what do you see? That which you cannot find elsewhere on the face of the earth in regard to children; not only in numbers, but in intelligence, strength, power of mind and general scholastic ability.

CAPT. A. E. WARNER, a veteran of 1812, former Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Maryland, and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the United States, died in Baltimore a short time ago, at the age of eighty-four.

THERE are 30,000 clergymen in the United States.

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1870.

San Francisco Agency.—THOMAS BOYCE is the authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, No. 30 (second floor), Merchant's Exchange, California street, below Montgomery, will be promptly attended to.

L. P. FISHER, rooms 20 and 21, Merchant's Exchange, California street, San Francisco, is authorized to act as agent for the MINER.

Single copies of the MINER can be purchased at the Postoffice.

The Mormons and Arizona.

A New York paper—the *Tribune*, recently received a letter from Salt Lake, Utah, which states that "Brigham Young has sent a party to select a location in Arizona, where Mormons who favor polygamy can retire; and that there is a probability that the polygamy doctrine will be abandoned soon in Utah." This may, or may not be so. We rather think, however, that before long, many Mormons will cross the line of our Territory, and settle in it, and we are of opinion that they would be welcomed by our people, more especially were they to mind their own business, aid us in developing the resources of the Territory and subduing the Indians. The men of Arizona would soon settle the polygamy business, by marrying all the surplus women the Mormons might bring here. Under our laws, no man would be allowed to have more than one wife, and our bachelors would be pretty certain to have said laws enforced. But, if the Mormons think they can come here, practice polygamy and "rule the roast," they are mistaken. We do not want them to come, with these notions in their heads.

SELLING CADETSHIPS.—If the present Congress does its duty, some three or four of its unworthy members will be speedily expelled, for selling military and naval cadetships. Congressman Whittemore, having been unable to dodge the evidence, has admitted his guilt, but pleaded in extenuation thereof, that some of the money received by him was used for political purposes, and the balance divided among the poor of his district. Guess he considered himself the poorest man in his district, and donated it to himself.

THE Pueblo (Colorado) *Chieftain*, says:

"The Legislature organized two new counties—Bent, including the Bent's Fort portion of Pueblo county, and Greenwood, including Kit Carson."

The town of "Kit Carson," is, we believe, the present terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

SOME WALKING.—An Englishman, named John Sheppard, walked one hundred hours, recently, at Memphis, Tennessee. He was allowed fifteen minutes rest every twenty-four hours. The task almost killed him.

LEGAL TENDERS.—We are glad to note an upward tendency in the value of tenders, and hope that not many months will elapse before they will be quoted at par. The San Francisco *Call*, of February 23d, which, by the way, is the latest paper received from that city, quotes tenders as follows: Buying, 84½; selling, 85.

AN exchange says: "A society of Hicksite Quakeresses in Richmond, Ind., has made five hundred garments to be distributed among the Western Indians." When will some Eastern society do something for the thousands of poor whites that have been robbed by Western Indians? Never, it is feared.

THE liberality of printers is proverbial. One day recently, the typos of San Francisco subscribed over $200, for the benefit of Mrs. Ryan, the mother of the child who was recently outraged and murdered by the brute Quinn.

GOVERNOR HAIGHT, of California, has put his veto on the bill for the relief of Hall & Garrison, for the destruction of their printing office, during the war.

AN enlightened member of the Colorado Legislature recently announced himself in favor of "puttin wimen onto an ekalibream with men."

J. M. COTTEN.—A. G. Hunter, of Niles, Michigan, is anxious to learn the whereabouts of one J. M. Cotten.

ON the night of February 20, Wm. Booth, of Fall River, Rhode Island, shot his brother, and afterwards poisoned himself.

PRESIDENT GRANT has approved the Military Appropriation bill.

A BALTIMORE despatch, of February 22d, says "Governor Seward and party arrived this afternoon on the steamer *Cuba* from Havana. The ex-Secretary is in excellent health and spirits."

TEXAS has ratified the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, because, of course, she had to do so.

Legal Tenders Doomed.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, says the San Francisco *Call*, of a recent date, concerning Legal Tender Notes, assumes more important proportions daily. The accounts from the Eastern States go to show that the decision is considered equivalent to a condemnation of Legal Tender Notes—that they can only be issued as a war measure, hence no increase of the amount outstanding can take place. A correspondent in writing for a morning journal from Washington, under date of February 9th, says:

The Republican members of Congress do not seem to be pleased with the recent decision of the Supreme Court, as it appears to be the general opinion that if the question had actually been before them, the Court would have decided against the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Acts. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, made two unsuccessful efforts in the House of Representatives, yesterday, to introduce a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, authorizing the issuing of Legal Tender Notes. The influence of the decision, it is said, will also be felt in the Senate, when acting upon the confirmation of the nominations of Judges Strong and Bradley. Some of the Senators are reported to have said that they must have some assurance that the proposed new Judges will sustain the Legal Tender Act before they can get their votes for confirmation.

Of course a decision to the effect that Legal Tender Notes cannot be issued except in times of war, will not destroy the value of such notes, but it will put an end to their further issue, and the country will have to return to a specie basis within a reasonable length of time. The only way in which an inflation of the currency can be continued, must be through notes to be issued by National Banks. The New York *Tribune* says:

The opinion does not go to the question of the right to make United States notes a legal tender in all contracts made after the passage of the bill, but its general tendency is plain. "Get your houses in order" is the meaning of the warning sounded to the whole business community from the Bench of the Supreme Court. This decision means a speedy resumption of specie payment.

FROM BRAZIL.—The steamer *Rickaree* arrived at New York, from Rio Janeiro, a short time ago. She brought several Americans, who emigrated to Brazil after the close of the late war, and who have returned home destitute. Indeed, we are told that the Brazillian Government paid their passage back. The steamer brought news to the effect that Lopez, the Paraguayan leader, or outlaw, was still at large. A recent Brazillian scout into his country found 1,000 women in a starving condition, only 100 of whom had strength to come away. They also report having found the roads lined with the bodies of women killed by the scouts of Lopez. But, the story is too horrible for belief, and may have been manufactured out of whole cloth by the Brazillian Government.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* has another libel suit on its hands. This time it is Robert Barton, a mining engineer and expert, that bears down on the *Bulletin*. He lays his damages at $50,000. The offense charged against the paper is the publication of a certain despatch, sent by Barton, from White Pine, to somebody in the city. Mr. B. resided in this part of Arizona a short time. Fifty thousand dollars would help him along greatly.

NEAR Lincoln, Illinois, February 18, a farmer named J. L. Phipps, shot his wife through the head, and then blew his own brains out.

COMMODORE STEPHEN CHAMPLAIN, the last surviving Commodore in the battle of Lake Erie, and who commanded the *Scorpion*, from which the first and last shot of the battle was fired, died at Buffalo, New York, February 21st.

FEBRUARY 21st, a party of Indians attacked the men at a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, and were driven off. The whites then started for another station, on a hand-car, to report. The Indians pursued them, on horseback, and a running fight was kept up until the aborigines grew tired.

GEORGE H. EDMUNDS, a noted violinist, died at Walla Walla, Oregon, recently.

WELLS, FARGO & Co., were recently robbed of $5,000, in the "honest" State of Nevada.

GOVERNOR HAIGHT, of California, is accused of harboring a desire to occupy Cole's seat in the U. S. Senate. Perhaps, he wishes to secure it for a coaling station.

SENSATIONAL.—The Los Angeles *News* accuses the San Francisco *Bulletin* of starting a sensational rumor to the effect that the Irish mean to "clean-out" the Chinese on St. Patrick's day. We have an idea that the *Bulletin* people would like to see the fun.

AT Sacramento, California, a short time ago, a carpenter, while walking along one of the streets, carelessly ejected a mouthful of tobacco juice on the fine velvet cloak of a lady who was passing. Result—Mr. Carpenter had to pay $15 damages.

GEORGE H. HAND has been appointed Secretary of Dakota Territory.

Arizona and Arizonians.

We find the following, about Arizona and Arizonians, in recent Washington correspondence of the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

Governor Safford was not directly promised the co-operation of the Senate Military Committee in passing a law for raising volunteers in that Territory. The Committee has since finally determined upon his statements that something should be done to make a more effectual war on the Apaches, and the probabilities are that the present regular corps now there will be filled to their maximum quota. Ex-Gov. McCormick's latest move is for a geological survey of the Territory, to develop the mineral resources, which he says are not excelled by any Western State. Judge Reavis, District Attorney Rowell, James Grant and Heyman Mannasse are here. The latter has been appointed Postmaster at Wickenburg.

We have always believed that the right to raise volunteers would not be given our Governor, and really, it is not necessary that it should, so long as there are thousands of regular troops scattered over the Atlantic States, *doing nothing*. Of course, the filling up of the companies here would enable commanders to do something towards subduing the savages. But, that would not be enough. There should be another cavalry regiment in the Territory, if Government really cares to subdue the Indians, and "let us have peace." The Territory is large; the Apaches numerous, and scattered all over it, in small bands. We have every reason to hope that General Sherman will soon give us more troops.

POSTAL MATTERS.—It is not known here yet who have and have not been awarded contracts for carrying the U. S. mails in this Territory. They were, we presume, let at Washington, on the first instant, and next mail may bring us the names of the successful parties. We have heard that Wells, Fargo & Co. intended to bid for the Prescott and San Bernardino route, and our people would be hugely pleased to know that they had secured it, for then, they reason, coaches would be run by them from Prescott to Albuquerque, which would place the Northern portion of the Territory in direct communication with the East. The old contractors have been carrying the mails pretty regularly for some time past, but complaints are made that they have not furnished proper facilities for the accommodation of the traveling public. There should be a No. 1 stage line upon the route spoken of. It would pay well, and be of great benefit to the country.

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.—We would like to know the reason why subscribers to the MINER, at Camp McDowell, Pima Villages and other points south have failed to receive the papers sent them from this office. Recently, we have received letters from subscribers at these places, complaining about the matter, and, knowing that their papers have been forwarded regularly from this office, we call the attention of the proper persons to the matter. It is too bad that men cannot receive papers for which they have paid, when Government pays other men for carrying them to them. Complaints are also made that letters sent by the route alluded to have been detained and lost on the way. We, ourself, have started letters for Tucson, that never reached their destination.

PIMA COUNTY ITEMS.—The *Arizonan*, of February 19th, for the first time, admits the prevalence of small-pox in Tucson, and says the "disease is slowly but surely spreading through the town; and as it grows older, continues to assume a more malignant character." Mr. Coldwell, a printer, while suffering from the disease, strayed out into the country and died. His body had been found; the flesh torn off by wild beasts and vultures. Some of the citizens were talking of establishing a pest-house, a thing they should have done long ago. Mr. Warner, who was wounded by Indians some time ago, had arrived from Sonora, under escort of Mexican cavalry.

COL. REDWOOD PRICE.—A great many citizens of Mohave county have signed a petition to General Ord, praying that officer to allow Col. Redwood Price, of the Eighth Cavalry, to remain in the Territory, believing that, if permitted to do so, he would, inside of a year, conquer a peace with the Apaches, judging from his past success in bringing the Wallapais to terms. Col. Price has done well for the country and Territory, and the MINER joins the petitioners in their request that he may be retained here.

The people of the entire Territory would also like to see Gen. Thomas C. Devin remain where he is until the Apaches are brought to terms.

THE Grand Musical Festival, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library, San Francisco, opened brilliantly and had promised to prove a success.

FEMALE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Acting Governor Lee, of Wyoming, has recently appointed two women Justices of the Peace for one of the counties of that Territory.

VALLEJO, California, was visited by fire, on the evening of the 20th ult. It did not do much damage.

THE Supreme Court has decided that divorces granted in Indiana are valid.

GENERAL REYNOLDS, an officer of the Federal army, who has had full sway in Texas during the reconstruction period, refuses to be sent to the U. S. Senate from that State, saying that his "convictions of right and propriety preclude the acceptance of the proposed honor." He does not think his stay in Texas, as military officer, charged with the duty of enforcing the Reconstruction Acts, constitutes a residence contemplated by the Constitution.

SAN DIEGO.—The enterprising mortals of San Diego, California, having failed to build a railroad on the 32d parallel, are now talking of building one to Los Angeles, and have, actually, according to the *Union*, raised a few dollars for that purpose. Of course, the road cannot be built without aid from San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties, and from what we know, that aid will not be forthcoming. Better spend the money upon the proposed wagon-road to the Colorado.

THE MINES OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA.—Although but little has recently been said regarding the rich mines of Southern Arizona, there is, we believe, a probability that some of them will soon be worked. The San Diego *Union*, of February 24, notices the arrival at that place, from England, of General Ripley, and two English experts, who, it says, came over for the purpose of examining the afore-mentioned mines, and reporting upon them.

GOVERNOR SAFFORD is in Washington; the whole country well knows that McCormick is in Washington; Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War are in Washington, of course; President Grant is in Washington." *Tucson Arizonan, Feb. 19th.*

Goodness, gracious! what a wonderful man you must be! What astounding information to impart to the whole country! Wonder how in thunder one small head carried so much knowledge. McCormick is in Washington, and the whole country knows it. Thank the newspaper correspondent for that! The country is safe! Bully-bueno. "Bress de Lord and Massa Greely."

THE RAILROAD.—Prominent, well-posted and far-seeing Arizonians feel confident that the California end of the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad will, inside of the next fifteen months, be constructed as far as the Colorado. There is, too, every probability that in that time, the Kansas Pacific or Atlantic and Pacific companies, will be on hand with their locomotives, to greet the Californians.

GOOD NEWS.—California, from the Sierras to the Colorado Desert, has recently been drenched with rain, and her people rejoiced much thereat.

DEATH OF ANSON BURLINGAME.—The telegraph reports the death of Anson Burlingame, at St. Petersburg, Russia, on the morning of February 24.

A RECENT despatch from the Atlantic side says:

"President Grant, the Empress Eugenie, William B. Astor, A. T. Stewart, Erastus Corning, Daniel Drew and William H. Seward, are all said to have engaged cottages at Saratoga for next season."

Sorry the operator forgot to state that several noted Arizonians (?), including Sam. Adams, R. C. McCormick, Judges Turner and Reavis, have engaged "wickies" at the head of Salt River, for next season.

MAJOR GENERAL E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department of California, arrived at Camp McDowell, February 25th, and left next day for the Southern part of the Territory.

MUNGEN, the bold Democratic Congressman from Ohio, has been lacerating our Radical rulers, and they are after his scalp. They want a recent six-column speech of his expunged from the *Globe*. Pity the Radicals can't stand the fire from Mungen's Democratic battery.

FLOOD IN MAINE.—A dispatch from Augusta, Maine, of February 1st, says:

"The freshet to-day was the most destructive ever known on the Kennebec River. The water rose twenty-five feet above low-water mark, causing immense damage here and all along the river. In Hallowell the whole business portion of Water street is overflowed; some stores have six feet of water on the first floor. One to two hundred houses floated from their foundations and were overturned. Many families are homeless.

FEBRUARY 21st, a snow-slide occurred at Strong's Canyon, on the Central Pacific Railroad, California, carrying away about one hundred feet of the snow-sheds, and blockading the road.

GERMANY promises to send us large numbers of immigrants the coming year.

A CHUNK of amalgam worth $2,700, the proceeds of thirty-two tons of quartz, was taken from the old Wood House mine, Calaveras county, California, a few weeks ago.

ARIZONA progresses in spite of adverse circumstances. Her mines produce more than $1,000,000 annually, while she raises almost enough grain, according to the Prescott MINER, to feed the troops, the Apaches, and the citizens.—*San Diego Union.*

BALTIMORE, Maryland, is growing rapidly.

A Question of Veracity.

It becomes our "painful" duty to inform the readers of the MINER that there now exists, between the editors of two prominent (?) journals—the Tucson *Arizonian*, and San Diego *Bulletin*, on the one part, and Governor A. P. K. Safford, on the other part, a question of veracity, and that in our opinion, the Governor has convicted, or can convict, the aforesaid sheets, of deliberately, wilfully and maliciously misrepresenting him. But, of that, our readers can form their own opinion, after perusing the following:

HEAVY.—It is reported on the streets that Safford, Governor of Arizona, during his late visit at San San Diego, has declared his intention to become a champion of the 35th parallel cause. We recollect that while on his way to Arizona, he expressed himself very warmly in favor of the 32d, and we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions in regard to the policy he intends pursuing in Washington. We recommend him to the tender mercies of McCormick. What says our Tucson contemporary.—*San Diego Bulletin.*

Well, we are of opinion that the street rumor referred to must be at fault. Governor Safford, while in Arizona, *evinced at all times a decided partiality for the 32d parallel route;* having observed, as no man of sound judgment can fail to observe, that the construction of a road over this route will give to our Territory a degree of importance not to be obtained by any other measure within the sphere of imagination. We do not speak upon the subject under any other assumption than that the rumor is absolutely without foundation, as our imagination is quite unable to picture any cause which could influence the Governor to abandon a revealed fact for the sake of a doubtful enterprise.—*Tucson Arizonan.*

The MINER copied the above extract from the San Diego *Bulletin*, and said, "Now, we don't believe that our Governor declared his intention to champion any particular route, but have an idea that his visit to Central Arizona opened his eyes, and he will, in all probability, be found working side by side, with the intelligent, honest men who favor the building of a Southern Pacific Railroad upon the shortest and best route—which, all know, is the 35th." While not prepared to assert, flatfootedly, that Governor Safford has labored for the Thirty-fifth, his recent letter to the *Arizonan*, which we print below, proves, conclusively that the *Arizonan* and *Bulletin* have misrepresented him. But, here is the letter:

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1870.

Editor Arizonan:—I notice an extract in the *Arizonan* of December 25th which is likely to create an erroneous impression in regard to my views and action toward the Southern Pacific Railroad. In a speech I made at Prescott, before leaving the Territory, I used the following language: 'But thanks to kind Providence, we can offer to the government and the country at least two routes that are free from winter snows, with easier grades and shorter distance, and here let me say, speaking of the two routes, that I have no choice between them. I believe that they are both feasible and excellent; and I am for both of them. I shall favor the one that has the strongest support in Congress and the surest prospect of being built. Either road will be of incalculable benefit to the whole country; and both roads will be built.' If any one says I am a friend to the 32d parallel road, that is true; and if any one says I am a friend to the 35th parallel road, that is equally true; but, if any one says I am opposed to either, or any road that will pass through Arizona, it is untrue. It does not matter so much what particular parallel the road follows, but, it is necessary to the salvation of the country that we have a road through the Territory. Let it run where it may it will bring with it a population that will settle and develop the resources of the whole country, and will settle our Indian difficulties forever. I think it is bad policy for those interested in either these enterprises to attempt to build up their own by tearing down the other. For my part, I say God speed the efforts of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, that is now laying the iron bands from Sheridan *towards our Territory*; and God speed the efforts of Gen. Fremont & Co., who are now working on the great road from Memphis to El Paso. And may the time soon come when the road will be pointing towards us from San Diego, and down the Visalia valley. I have no interest in any of these proposed roads except my interest for Arizona. I would not throw a straw in the way of any of them, and he who would is an *enemy to the best interest of the Territory.* I think I may say that Gov. McCormick fully concurs with me in these views

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

A MEMPHIS (Tennessee) despatch of February 11, says:

"The steamer *Maggie Hayes* of New Orleans, for Pittsburg, blew up at *chute* sixty-six, near Helena, at two o'clock, yesterday p. m., killing Captain Martin, the second engineer and eight deck hands. The second clerk was badly scalded. The passengers are all saved. The boat and cargo are a total loss. A pleasure party from Cincinnati were aboard and all escaped.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—In the House, among the bills introduced were the following: To pay loyal citizens of Tennessee for property taken by the military; for the settlement of the expenses and bounty of troops for erecting public buildings in San Francisco; to grant aid for the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humboldt; to settle the title to Goat Island, San Francisco Bay; abolishing the Bureau of Education and Freedmen's Bureau; to remove political disabilities in States ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment; making it a misdemeanor to fit out ships or sell any munitions of war whatever to be employed in the service of any foreign power against the people of any province, district or colony in armed insurrection against such foreign power; to abolish the office of Pension Agent, and providing for the payment of pensions through Postmasters, and reducing the income tax to three per cent., and exempting $2,000 therefrom; increasing the whisky tax to $1 per gallon; incorporating the Southern Transcontinental Railroad and granting lands in aid thereof; granting aid to Oregon for the construction of a steamboat canal around the falls of Wallamet. This was adopted.

A MARRIED lady in St. Paul, Minnesota, has been in a trance state for six weeks, and her husband refuses to send for a doctor. He says he intends to enjoy a quiet time as long as possible.

The Miner.

Local Intelligence.

PRESCOTT, March 12, 1870.

WILLIAMSON VALLEY.—A recent private letter from a friend in this valley talks encouragingly of the future of that rising place. Our friend says there are now twenty-seven ranches under cultivation, and that there is plenty more land left. Government has commenced the erection of a military post there; a town site has been surveyed, and lots were selling for good prices. Our friend thinks that, in a few weeks, stores, shops, saloons, etc., will be in full blast.

A. BARNETT, of Wickenburg, has recently returned from Arizona City, Yuma county, where he purchased, from Hooper, Whiting & Co., a large and splendid stock of goods. Having bought cheap, he can afford to sell cheap, and means to.

LIEUTENANT CURTIS and Daniel O'Leary arrived here, from Camp Toll-Gate, Wednesday last., Mr. O'Leary informed us that on the way he crossed the trail of a large party of Indians. They had recently crossed the road, between Williamson Valley and Camp Toll-Gate.

BIG COPPER CREEK.—We learn that a party of men commenced, recently, to dig for gold in this creek, which is situate in the Hassayampa District, about 12 miles southwest from Prescott. Have not heard anything in relation to prospects, etc.

MISTAKEN.—We made a slight mistake, in last issue, regarding the regular "spring" meeting of the Board of Supervisors, as will be seen by another item in these columns.

THOMPSON VALLEY.—Parties are talking of settling in this valley, which is about 12 miles west of Skull and Kirkland valleys. The first settlers will have to look well to their scalps, or the savages will get them. It is said to be a favorite resort for Indians.

HOUSE GOING UP.—Jos. Kerr is putting the finishing touches upon a nice cottage, at the upper end of town.

QUARTZ MILL TO BE STARTED.—Cal Jackson, Solomon Shoup, and other citizens of this place have gone to work in earnest to repair and run the Eureka 10-stamp quartz mill, which is situated near the headwaters of *Lynx Creek*, in the Walker Mining district. Messrs. Jackson, Griffin, Harvey and others, started, from this place, Monday forenoon last, with a wagon load of tools, provisions, etc. Mr. Tiernan is to have charge of the mill. Should all things go right with them, the Eureka will be running in less than two weeks.

THE Board of Supervisors of this county met at the office of the County Recorder, in this place Monday last, discussed county matters, audited a few accounts, and adjourned until the first Monday of next month, which is the day fixed by law for the commencement of a regular meeting

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.—Outside of jail bonds, Yavapai county does not, we believe, owe $2,000.

FROM PINE GROVE DISTRICT.—Notwithstanding the great richness of the quartz of this new mining District, the first attempts made to work it have, we are sorry to say, proved failures Some time ago—not over three weeks—two parties of men started from this place, went over there built two or three arastras, and commenced pulverizing the ore. All went on well, and golden hopes were indulged in until clean-ups were made, ounces counted, and the results—which were not very flattering—declared. Then came despair, chagrin, criimination and re-criimination. The gold had gone somewhere, and somebody was to blame for not saving it. Several pounds of quicksilver, which had "stole" out of the arastras, took the gold with it, and neither gold nor silver was to be found. Notwithstanding their ill-luck, the men saved enough gold to make a couple of "new rings," which were speedily formed, with the determination among the members of said rings to come to Prescott. procure some supplies, go back, and "try, try again." They did so, and are, we presume, by this time, at work with renewed energy. This is their story, told in a clumsy, roundabout manner. There can, we think, be no mistake concerning the richness of the ore, for, it pays, as dug out of the lode, without being pulverized, from three cents to one dollar to the pan, and reliable men have told us that it averages about twenty-five cents to the pan. One or two men belonging to the parties above alluded to, had some correct ideas of how to save the gold. But, as near as we can understand, they were overruled by majorities. Next time, it is hoped, they will do better, as the "green" miners have promised to let the experienced ones have their own way. Several new ledges have been found and located—one or two of which prospect well in gold.

WORK upon D. Henderson & Bro's new building is being pushed, and it is thought that the edifice will be completed in about two weeks.

GUS. BEGOLE and other placer miners came down from the head of Lynx creek, Wednesday last, and started back Thursday. They say the water was falling rapidly when they left. Men were endeavoring to sluice with ten inches—all there was in the creek. After crushing three tons of ore, "Uncle" Billy Pointer stopped his wheel and arastra—not having sufficient water to run them. He did not think it worth while to clean up.

Miners from other camps tell the same story—no water to sluice with, but enough to rock with. Oh, for one of our old fashioned rains or snows!

SCHOOL CLOSED.—Mr. Rogers, has given the scholars of his school a two weeks' vacation, and has, himself, gone out on Internal Revenue business.

Earthquake Shock.

The first shock of earthquake ever felt by the whites in this part of Arizona, passed through Mother Earth, yesterday forenoon, bound northeast. The wave, all agree, came from the southwest. Its rumblings were heard in Prescott, at about twenty minutes past ten, and although it neither scared people nor shook down houses, it made things dance around in several buildings. It was felt heaviest in Campbell & Buffum's brick store, and the MINER office. In the former building, the tinware was made to rattle; the walls shook and the joists were seen to sway a little. In this office, presses, type-frames, etc., got a severe shaking.

GEN. WHEATON sent a sergeant and ten cavalrymen after the Apaches who robbed Ferguson Valley of its stock. Have not heard that the party has returned.

THE savages recently stole four mules from a train, twelve miles below Camp McDowell.

MORE IMMIGRANTS.—Another party of immigrants have arrived from Colorado. Hope they will take up ranches and go to work upon them. That is about the only thing they can now do, as mining is out of the question, there being no water.

INDIANS are said to be plenty, in this vicinity, just now. Their trails are seen going in every direction. Some of our people have commenced to growl at the officer commanding this subdistrict, for not sending out scouting parties, but they would not say a word against him did they but know how powerless he is to act. Every cavalryman in the district is preparing to leave for New Mexico, and General Wheaton is charged with the duty of "nursing" men and animals, so that they will be able to make the trip. At least, so we have been informed. It is not the fault of the officers here that the country is unprotected. They, like the citizens, have, time and again, appealed for more troops. Our people must do the best they can until more troops are furnished.

THE attention of rich men is directed to the advertisement of Henry A. Bigelow, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Arizona. His "Notice" will be found in the advertising columns.

BARNARD & Co., at the Postoffice, have just received a large supply of stationery, etc. Their advertisement will appear next week.

HEADED OUT.—Under-Sheriff Swain says that, while at Wickenburg, last week, he saw several fields of barley "headed out."

ARRIVAL OF A FREIGHT TRAIN.—A freight train of ten wagons and teams, arrived in Prescott, Sunday last, from San Bernardino, California. It brought 45,000 pounds merchandise, most of which was for D. Henderson & Bro., of this place. The train was "chartered" by Wolff & Folks, forwarding merchants, of San Bernardino. Mr. Wolff came here ahead of the teams, bought up all the hides in this vicinity—some 200—put them into his wagons, and they are now on the way to San Francisco. We believe this was the first shipment of hides made from this Territory. The hides were not in good condition for shipping. Each one cost Mr. W. one dollar in gold. Had they been in first rate condition, he would have paid $1.50 or $2.00 per hide. Hereafter, it would be well for those in the business of slaughtering animals, to take care of their hides. When properly cured, they will bring grand cash.

RETURN OF A PROSPECTING PARTY.—A party of Prescott gents took a trip down the Hassayampa, last week, in search of placer diggings, didn't find any rich enough to suit them, and returned They arrived home Monday last. Twelve miles below Walnut Grove, they prospected some high bars, and raised from two to five cents to the pan. To work these bars it would be necessary to raise the water from the creek, which would necessitate the expenditure of considerable means and muscle, so our boys left them for some other party. At Walnut Grove they found a party of men prospecting a high point of bluff near John White's ranch. The bed-rock was pitching and the chances for striking pay were in favor of the prospectors.

UNDER-SHERIFF A. C. SWAIN and Charles Franklin reached Prescott Saturday afternoon last, from the southern part of the county. Both gentlemen informed us that they had conversed with persons recently from Tucson, who told them that small-pox was carrying off the people of that place, rapidly. One man said thirteen persons had died of the disease in one day. They brought nothing new from Wickenburg. The Vulture Company's 40-stamp mill was running. The tunnel in the White Picacho mine was in about one hundred feet.

RIO VERDE.—James Crawford, Peter Ich, and other farmers, from the Rio Verde, were in town this week, purchasing tools, provisions, etc. From them, we learned that much more farming will be done down there this year than last. Their irrigating ditches are in good repair, and no matter how dry the summer may be, they are certain of raising good crops.

THREE MORE INDIANS KILLED.—We have news from Camp Verde, to the effect that Captain Coffman's command (Co. E, 8th Cav.,) killed, recently three lusty savages. It is said that Ed. Peck, guide for the command, "settled" one of them. Good.

COL. NELSON, Paymaster U. S. A., has paid the troops at Camp Verde, but cannot "see" the boys at Whipple and Toll Gate, for the reason that he is "flat broke." Another Paymaster is expected here shortly.

A CONSIDERABLE sum of money was collected from our citizens, the present week, to enable a sick man, Jacob Beasly, to go to California and procure medical treatment.

I. H. SEHLIN, a farmer of Lower Granite creek, informs us that wheat sown by him about the first day of February last, is now about six inches high.

Raid on an Indian Rancheria.

We stated, last week, that the Indians had cleaned Ferguson Valley of its stock. Well, so they had. A day or two after the raid was made, two or three men, while out hunting, in the vicinity of Thompson Valley, discovered that there was a rancheria in the vicinity. They returned home and reported. Next night (Friday of last week), a party of eighteen citizens, from Skull, Kirkland and Ferguson valleys, started out with the hope of finding the bucks at home, opened fire upon the rancheria, and, when daylight came, went down into it—for it was in a canyon. They, of course, found it deserted. They then searched around, in the rocks, and found several pools of blood, which led them to believe they had cooked the goose of more than one Johnny. The rancheria was then rid of buckskins, etc., fire was applied to the wickies, and the village was soon, in ashes. The men then returned. It is a pity that the scoundrels were not corralled and killed. We learn the above facts from Dr. Tompkins.

NO SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLIES.—Last mail from California brought no weekly papers from San Francisco. Newsdealers and their patrons were, in consequence, very much disappointed. The latest city paper received by us was the *Call* of February 23d. We know not how to account for the failure, unless they were delayed by the muddy state of the roads north of Los Angeles.

Further Particulars of the Murder of Jacob Smith.

A friend at Camp Toll Gate, writing to us, under date of March 3d, sends the following account of the murder, by Indians, of Jacob Smith:

"On the 28th of February, a man named Jacob Smith (alias Oregon Jake), in attempting to go from Prescott to Williamson Valley, alone, was attacked near the summit, about five miles east of Lee's ranch, on the Prescott and Mohave road and, it appears, instantly killed.

Parties going over the road the next day, noticed arrows in the road, also blood and other signs of foul play. These facts were conveyed to Col. S. B. M. Young, commanding at Camp Toll Gate, who at once ordered twenty men in saddle—himself in command. They marched to Williamson Valley the same night, reaching that place at 11 p. m. On the morning of the 2d inst., Col. Young proceeded to the place and found the remains of the unfortunate man. From appearances, the Indians had shot him through the heart,—the first shot killing him instantly. The fiends not satisfied with this, dragged the body a few yards from the road, stripped it, cut the throat and otherwise mutilated it, then turned the body on its face, filled the back with arrows and left it Col. Young ordered the body to be taken to Bean's ranch, where it was decently buried. This is the third man killed at that place within a few months. H.

WEATHER.—The Almighty has again placed us under obligations for a fall of snow, and we hereby tender Him our heartfelt thanks for the gracious boon. We had commenced to despair of getting a wetting, when, on Thursday evening, after a very windy day, small flakes commenced descending, and next morning, mountains, valleys and foot-hills, for miles around, were clothed in "beautiful snow." The fall in the valleys was about four inches in depth; in the mountains, six or eight inches must have fallen.

PERSONAL, ETC.—Captain E D. Baker and Lieutenant A. B. Wells, U. S. Army, arrived here, from San Francisco, Saturday last, via the Mohave road. In a conversation with Lieutenant Wells, we learned that Governor Safford, and a couple of capitalists, were on their way here.

We received a call Wednesday last, from Col. Edward Cany, G. M. Bowles and Charles Meyer, gentlemen who arrived here by last Tuesday's stage from San Francisco. Col. Cany is well known to most of our citizens as an indefatigable prospector. The other two gentlemen, who are posted in mines and mining, came here to examine the Colonel's mines and country generally.

Hugo A. B. Reid came in on Tuesday's stage, and has since related many laughable incidents connected with his trip to California and back. Dr. Webb, who was formerly stationed at Fort Whipple, accompanied Mr. Reid as far as Wilmington, where he was detained by a headwind, headache or something of the sort.

Mr. Kruger, brother of Wm. Kruger, Chief Clerk at Fort Whipple, arrived here from California, Tuesday last.

THE card of Wolff & Folks, forwarding and commission merchants, San Bernardino California, will be found in to-day's MINER. We are acquainted with the senior partner of the firm, and know him to be an honest, liberal, enterprising business man.

D. HENDERSON & BRO. have been busy, during the week, opening their new stock of goods, which is said to be the largest and best ever brought to Prescott. They have everything imaginable, and vow that they will sell mighty cheap for cash, call around and look at their monster stock.

NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
PRESCOTT, March 10th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with provisions of Internal Revenue Laws, Section 19,—that appeals from the action of the Assistant Assessors of this district, in regard to assessments on the annual list of taxes for 1870, will be received and determined at my office in Prescott, from the first to the sixth of April next, during business hours each day.

All appeals must be made in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is desired, and stating the error complained of.

Communications sent by mail will receive immediate attention.

HENRY A. BIGELOW,
Assessor District of Arizona.

PURE COD LIVER OIL,
At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

A full supply of all the Patent Medicines
At Dr. KENDALL'S Pioneer Drug Store.

New Advertisements.

A. WOLFF, San Bernardino. S. FOLKS, 410 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.

WOLFF & FOLKS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

m12'70 San Bernardino, California.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

WM. H. HARDY, Plaintiff, vs HENRY A. BROWN, surviving partner of the firm of Silverthorn & Brown, Defendant.

Whereas an execution has been issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, by the clerk thereof, in favor of the above plaintiff, Wm. H. Hardy, and against the defendant, Henry A Brown, directed to me, requiring me to make the sum of two thousand eight hundred thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($2,836 50), and three hundred, sixty-seven and 61-100 dollars ($367 61), costs and disbursements, together with accruing costs, to satisfy said judgment, out of the personal property belonging to said Henry A. Brown, and, if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then, out of the real property belonging to said Henry A. Brown situated in my county.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Yavapai county, by virtue of the authority in me vested, have levied upon and will offer for sale, at public auction, and will sell to the highest cash bidder, in front of the County Court-Room, in Prescott, county and Territory aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Henry A. Brown, attached on the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1869, in and to the following mentioned and described property, to wit:

200	feet of mining ground in the	Chispa Lode,
400	" "	Justice "
300	" "	Bonnie Blue "
300	" "	Red Rock "
300	" "	Boggs "
300	" "	Dividend "
200	" "	Adventurer "
400	" "	Troy "
100	" "	Sonoma "
200	" "	Ella "
200	" "	Eurydice "
150	" "	Buncombe "
200	" "	Bourbon "
200	" "	Creole "
200	" "	Yucatan "
200	" "	Roxobelle "
200	" "	General Mason "
250	" "	Burro "
250	" "	Montezuma "
200	" "	Mount Oro "
225	" "	Mt. Parnassus "
225	" "	Java "
200	" "	Big Rump "
200	" "	Hector "
200	" "	Honey Comb "
200	" "	Prometheus "
100	" "	Golden Wreath "
200	" "	Bullion "
200	" "	Orion "
300	" "	Big Bug "
600	" "	Eugenie "
200	" "	Galena "

All of which are undivided interests in the original or discovery locations on the several lodes or veins above mentioned, situated in Big Bug Mining District, county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Also, Six hundred (600) feet of mining ground on the TIE TIE lode, situated in Walker Mining District, county and Territory aforesaid.

Witness my hand, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1870
JOHN L. TAYLOR,
m5t4 Sheriff Yavapai County, Arizona.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, duly made and entered on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1869, in the matter of the estate of John T. Howell, deceased, the undersigned Administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, in front of the Court House in the town of Prescott, all the right, title and interest that the said intestate had at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest which said estate may have acquired by operation of law, or otherwise, in addition to that of the said intestate at the time of his death, in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of agricultural and mineral lands, lying and being situate in the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to wit:

Possessory right to 160 acres of agricultural land in Kirkland Valley.

200 feet in the Big Bug lode, No. 3, N. E. Ex., Big Bug Mining District.

100 feet in Goodwin Lode, 1st Ex. N. E.

200 feet in Turkey Creek Lode, commencing at west end of John Laughlin's claim.

300 feet, Alza Lode, commencing 1400 feet from discoverer's claim.

361 feet, Pocohantas Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Planet Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Wabash Lode, discovery.

All of which are situated in Turkey Creek Quartz Mining District.

300 feet, Swain Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Little Giant Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Genuine Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Spring Valley Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Hassayampa Lode, discovery.

400 feet, Mountain Maid Lode, discovery.

700 feet, Mountain Chief Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Canadian Lode, discovery.

Situated in the Hassayampa Quartz Mining District.

50 feet, Vulture Lode, nine hundred and fifty-four feet from eastern end of Henry Wickenburg's discovery claim.

Also, 400 feet in Robin Lode, discovery location, situated in Wickenburg Quartz Mining District.

Terms of Sale cash, to be paid to the Auctioneer, or the undersigned, on the day of sale.

JOHN R. MASTERSON,
Administrator of the estate of John T. Howell, deceased.
Dated, March 5, 1870. m5t4

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL,

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

For Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

We keep constantly on hand, at the mill, on Groom Creek, six miles from Prescott, and at the yard, in town, large quantities of lumber, for sale at the following prices, in gold:

Good merchantable, at mill..... $40 00 per M.
Clear, ... 60.00
Ten dollars, additional, at yard.

No departure from these prices.
No sales made except for money or accepted orders.

A. O. NOYES,
GEO. CURTIS.
Prescott, March 5, 1870. sep17'67

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of Ready-Made BOOTS, etc., for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen.

Boots, shoes, etc., made to order. Repairing promptly attended to Prices reasonable. JOHN LAUGHLIN.

W. O'NEILL

Takes this method of informing the people of Arizona that he is prepared to erect houses and furnaces of every description, having had considerable experience in the building of the same, in Mexico, Nevada and other mining countries Persons requiring anything done in his line will please address him, by letter, at Prescott, A. T. feb26tf

MAGNOLIA BREWERY AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona Territory.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

LAGER BEER,

For Wholesale and Retail, in Bottles or Kegs.

THE SALOON is well supplied with excellent Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., and contains

Two Good Billiard Tables.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

m14'68 A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

Prescott Advertisements.

E. J. COOK..... ED. F. BOWERS

COOK & BOWERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets

Prescott, Arizona. [n27'68

I. O. O. F., ARIZONA LODGE, NO. 1.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on Wednesday Evenings, at Masonic Hall. Members of the Order, in good standing, are invited to attend. E. J. COOK, N. G.
J. T. ALSAP, R. S.

AZTLAN LODGE, No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

G. W. CURTIS, W. M.
E. W. WELLS, Secretary.

JACKSON & BRO'S

Bar & Billiard Saloon,

Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,
Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated, refurnished and fixed up our Saloon, so that it is now the neatest and coolest place of resort in Northern Arizona. JACKSON & BRO.
Prescott, February 6, 1869.

ORIENTAL BAKERY AND SALOON

Next door to the Miner Office.

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,
Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD
Furnished by the week, day, or meal.

Oysters, Sardines, etc.,
Served in good style, at all hours.
DAN. HATZ, Proprietor.
Prescott, December 18, 1869.

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.

Excellent Lager Beer,
Of our own manufacture,

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
Always on hand, and for sale.
JACKSON & BRO.
Prescott, October 2, 1869.

Pioneer Meat Market.

Granite Street, Prescott.

Constantly on hand,
Beef, Pork, Mutton,
Pork Sausages, Potatoes, Onions, &c.
WM. N. KELLY, Proprietor.
Prescott, November 27, 1869.

HERBERT BOWERS,

Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,

Has recently replenished his stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Can Fruits, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,

And is Selling Very Cheap.

Fort Whipple, January 1, 1870.

MONTEZUMA SALOON.

This Saloon has been re-furnished and fixed up in fine style. None but the best Liquors, Wines, Cigars etc., served to friends and customers. Call and satisfy yourselves. C. A. LUKE, Proprietor.
Prescott, Arizona, Feb. 5, 1870.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Wormser & Co., has, this day been dissolved by mutual consent. F. H. Wunderlich has withdrawn, and the business will be continued by M. Wormser & A. Wertheimer, under the name and style of Wormser & Wertheimer, who assume all liabilities of the old firm, and will collect all debts due the same. M. WORMSER,
A. WERTHEIMER.
Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870. feb12

FOR SALE, OR RENT.—Two farms of 160 acres each, situated on the Rio Verde, with water privilege, houses, implements, etc.
Apply to JOS. MELVIN, Rio Verde, or WORMSER & CO., Prescott. feb5tf

$18.00 $18.00

You Can Buy

First Quality San Francisco Commercial Flour for Eighteen Dollars, Currency,

At D. HENDERSON & BRO'S.

Prescott, February 19, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between John Miller and Theodore Kruse, has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent.

JOHN MILLER,
THEODORE KRUSE.
Dated, February 1, 1870. feb26tf

The Miner.

GEORGE PEABODY.

THE COMING OF THE SILENT GUEST.

BY HOWARD GLYNDON.

Lo! England sends him back to us!
With sealed eyes and folded palms,
He drifts across the wintry sea,
Which chants to him its thousand psalms,

We proudly name and claim him ours,
We take him, England, from thy breast;
We open wide our doors to him,
Who cometh home a silent guest.

We lent him thee to teach thy sons
The lesson of the Open Hand—
Lest famished lips should bless them less,
Than him—the stranger in their land.

We lent him living, unto thee
To be a solace to thy pain:
But now we want his noble dust,
To consecrate it ours again.

England! we take him from thine arms!
We thank thee for thy reverent care!
If thou and we were ever friends,
We should be so beside his bier.

His memory should be a spell
To banish spleen and bitterness—
Have kindlier thoughts of us, for he
Was tender unto thy distress!

As we have kindlier thoughts of thee,
Because of honor done to him—
For while we weep, we turn to see
That English eyes with tears are dim!

—*Portland (Maine) Advertiser.*

Shoo, Fly!

This ludicrous, yet popular song with the masses, is quite old, having been sung long before the war, by the negroes of Georgia. It is well known that a fire-engine bore the name of "Shoo Fly," in Savannah, as far back as 1856, having derived its name from this simple and senseless song:

SHOO, FLY! DON'T BODDER ME!

I think I hear de angels sing,
I think I hear de angels sing,
I think I hear de angels sing—
De angels now are on de wing.
I feel, I feel, I feel—
Dat's what my modder said;
De angels pouring 'lasses down,
Upon dis nigger's head.
CHORUS: Shoo, fly! don't bodder me!
Shoo, fly! don't bodder me!
Shoo, fly! don't bodder me!
I belong to Company G.

I feel, I feel, I feel,
I feel like a morning star;
I feel, I feel, I feel,
I feel like a morning star;
I feel, I feel, I feel,
I feel like a morning star;
I feel, I feel, I feel,
I feel like a morning star.
If I sleep in de sun, dis nigger knows,
If I sleep in de sun, dis nigger knows,
If I sleep in de sun, dis nigger knows,
A fly come sting him on de nose.
I feel, I feel, I feel—
Dat's what my modder said;
Whenever dis nigger goes to sleep,
He must cober up his head.
CHORUS: Shoo, fly! don't bodder me! etc.

FATTY BENSON'S PRAYER.—Old "Bens," the fat barkeeper at the Truckee Hotel, is pestered to death by friends returning from White Pine, who always stop to borrow a "piece" to help them on their journey. He has "yielded up" till he has not got a cent, and is now so impoverished that he is now unable to get any new clothes to wear, and his old ones are so nearly "gone in" that he is hardly able to wear them—being compelled to use a certain portion of his shirt to stop up the holes in the rear of his pants. While standing beside him, a few days since, two chloride *millionaires* hove in sight; when he immediately dropped upon his knees and uttered the following prayer:

"Oh, Thou Supreme Ruler of the Land of Pogonip! relieve a poor devil from these frequent visitations of 'busted' chloridites. May the White Pine mills pay; may the merchants and saloon keepers give unlimited credit, and may stage-owners never trust, and may the prices of fare go up. Endow railroad conductors with power to distinguish these 'busted bums' from afar so they may keep them from the trains. Feed the 'broken' wretches and lead them to a land where 'rum and gum' flows. Teach them the way to Chicago, and lead them not into Truckee, for I am busted, now and forever more; you bet."

HEALTHY CHICKENS.—The way I keep my fowls in health, I clean out the house once a week; put wood ashes under the roost; have iron basins for them to drink from; whitewash inside of henhouse with hot lime; put a little kerosene oil on the roosts once a month. The main food is oats and cake of scraps to pick on. I never feed but once a day—at noon, or when I shut them up at four or five in the afternoon. When they run out then give them all they will eat. In my experience there is no easier way to get diseased fowls than to keep them stuffed; it makes them lazy, and they won't work as much as they ought to to keep in a healthy condition. I never had any gapes in chickens. When any fowl begins to droop, I give three large pills of common hard yellow soap; it is the best thing to cleanse a fowl I know of. I follow it for three days; give them nothing to eat, and plenty of pure water to drink. In desperate cases give a half-teaspoonful of tincture of lobelia.—*Rural New Yorker.*

"THE war was a savage necessity to answer a certain end. It is over; its work is done. Let us, in the name of God and his justice, bury it out of sight, and not perpetually drag its decayed carcass to the light by social, puerile squabbling, and unmanly jeers."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Ah, Horace Greeley! *that war* is a ghost that "will not down" at your bidding. It covers the wreck of too glorious a Republic to be forgotten in an hour. It will haunt you and all like you, who are responsible for its ravages, to the end of your days.—*Bangor (Me.) Democrat.*

A SOUTHERN man who made some internal rupture, took a dose prepared by a negro consisting of rosin and alum. When a physician arrived, he inquired why that dose was given. He replied, "the alum draw de parts togedder, and de rosin sodder um."

THE Hartford *Times* declares that when Senator Sumner complimented Mrs. Senator Revels upon the good fortune of her husband, that delighted lady replied: "Tank you, sah! dough de Lord afflick you wid a white skin, he gib you a heart as black as anybody's."

"WHEN our people cultivate less land, and learn to plow deeper," says the *Southern Argus*, "then they will make more money. Using the subsoil plow on our lands, we will be prepared for dry weather. It is more the moisture that comes up from below than that which falls from above that makes vegetation flourish."

A DRUNKARD was found lying in a Pottsville graveyard, and when taken in charge by an officer, he claimed to be a petrified giant.

"IT is," says Rumford, "a maxim, as ancient, I believe, as the time of Hippocrates, that 'whatever pleases the palate nourishes;' and I have often had reason to think it perfectly just."

A WOMAN'S tears are generally more effective than her words. In such cases, wind is a less powerful element than water.

MCDONALD CLARK, the "Mad Poet," once said that "any expression of thought, so arranged as to make a man fight or cry, is poetry."

A NEW YORK claim agent wants soldiers "who did not receive pensions from the date of discharge or death" to please call.

U. S. SENATOR CAMERON has just fallen heir to $1,000,000, by the death of his father-in-law, James McCormick, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

A SAN JOAQUIN paper says that the Chinamen are giving their attention to farming in that part, and in plowing they fasten the plows to the horse's tail.

Prescott Advertisements.

THE

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of Goods

Ever brought to Prescott, is now on hand at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S

— Consisting of—

GROCERIES,	PROVISIONS,
WINES,	LIQUORS,
TOBACCO,	CIGARS,
CLOTHING,	DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS,	SHOES,
HARDWARE,	TINWARE,
GLASSWARE,	CROCKERY,
MINING TOOLS,	FARMING TOOLS,
PAINTS,	OILS,
GLASS,	PUTTY,
STATIONERY,	CUTLERY,
CONFECTIONERY,	PERFUMERY,
GUNS,	PISTOLS,
AMMUNITION,	MEDICINES,
TOYS,	FIREWORKS,
&c., &c.,	&c.

☞ We can fit and suit anybody and everybody, in anything and everything, at all times, at

REASONABLE PRICES.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, July 17, 1869.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, ranch eros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

Prescott Advertisements.

That's a Fact.—What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes, Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes, Nails, etc., etc., together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

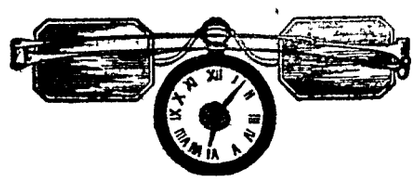
LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, March 20, 1869.

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness. au7

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,



Done in Good Style, At the MINER Office
Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

JOHN H. MARION, Proprietor.

Prescott, Arizona, April 10, 1869.

PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Next door to the MINER Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER,



Liquors and Cigars,
Always on hand and for sale.

As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and trying our medicine

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILIP SHEERER

Prescott, October 5, 1867

WARM AND COLD



At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon,

Montezuma Street,.....Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved manner. THEODORE OTTO.

EHRENBERG.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers In

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are now located at the new

TOWN OF "EHRENBERG,"

Where they are prepared to receive merchandise, for storage or transportation, free of charge.

EHRENBERG is situate on the east bank of the Colorado river, seven miles below La Paz, at the best and most convenient landing on the river, and is connected with the principal towns of the interior by good wagon roads.

The benefits to be derived by shipping goods *via* Ehrenburg are, *a saving of five dollars per ton*, and less handling of goods.

Freight to Wickenburg, four cents from the landing.

All merchandise consigned to us, either for storage or transportation, will be attended to with care and despatch.

For further particulars, inquire of

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
sep18'69tf Ehrenburg, Arizona.

A. BARNETT,

.... DEALER IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between Cal. Jackson, Zadok Jackson, Jesse Jackson and Sol. Jackson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jesse and Sol. Jackson will continue the business, collect all debts due the late firm, and pay all outstanding bills against it.

ZADOK JACKSON,
CAL. JACKSON,
JESSE JACKSON.
SOL. JACKSON.

Dated, Prescott, February 19, 1870. 4t

☞ HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

Prescott Advertisements.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Keep on hand, for sale, at very low prices, for cash, a fine assortment of

GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods,
Mission, Pioneer and Cassimere Shirts,
Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,
Confectionery, Stationery. Tobacco, Cigars,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Buckskin and Kid Gloves, Cutlery, Clocks,
Henry, Spencer and Colt's Rifles, Colt's Pistols, Blasting and Sporting Powder,
Fixed Ammunition,
Caps, Fuse,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Fine Meerschaum Pipes,

Also, an excellent assortment of

DRY-GOODS.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
Corner Granite and Gurley streets,
jan9'69 Prescott, Arizona

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott,  Arizona.

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G. D. KENDALL.

☞ Dr. Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz and Prescott.

... DEALERS IN ....

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott.

nov2'67tf

WORMSER & WERTHEIMER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott.

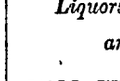
Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

M. WORMSER,
A. WERTHEIMER.

Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870. my16'68

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.



THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD ANnounce to their friends and the public that they have re-opened the old, convenient and comfortable Pioneer Stable,

On Granite Street,

Next door to the Quartz Rock Saloon, and that they are prepared to feed and take care of animals entrusted to their care, in a proper manner.

☞ Good Saddle animals always on hand, for hire. ☜

LOUIS WORTMAN.
WILLIAM BRECHT.

Prescott, January 9, 1869.

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin Street,  Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Stable of J. D. Monihon, would respectfully inform the public, that they intend keeping constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the lowest rates, for *Cash*.

☞ Team, Saddle and Pack Animals always on han for sale or hire. GIDEON BROOKE,
JACOB LYNN.

Prescott, October 24, 1868.

WRITING MATERIAL, of all kinds, For Sale at the Postoffice.

☞ Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

Miscellaneous.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office Chief Quartermaster Sub-District of Northern Arizona.

FORT WHIPPLE, A. T., February 14th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M, SATURDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1870, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department with

Three Hundred and Fifty (350) *Tons of Hay,*

More or less, of two thousand (2,000) pounds to the ton,

AT FORT WHIPPLE, A. T.,

And with

One Hundred and Fifty (150) *Tons of Hay,*

More or less, of two thousand (2,000) pounds to the ton, at

CAMP DATE CREEK, A. T.

Bids will be received for the entire amount, five hundred (500) tons, or for any part of that amount.

The Hay must be of the best quality raised in this section of the Territory, and must be delivered *in the stack* at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require.

Bidders will state their prices, per pound, in gold coin, for Hay, delivered in the stack, at either or both of the above mentioned military posts, and prices must be written, as well as expressed in figures.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied with a deposit of two thousand ($2,000) dollars, in U. S. Legal Tender Notes, as a guaranty that the bidder will enter into a contract made in accordance with the terms of his bid, if it should be awarded him.

Bidders will please give the names of the persons they propose to offer as sureties to a contract

The Hay called for in this advertisement will be received subject to inspection by the receiving officers.

Payment will be made in U. S gold coin, or its equivalent in legal tender notes, immediately after the receipt of the hay. If the Quartermaster's Department be in funds; if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept the whole or any portion of the hay

A copy of this advertisement [a slip cut from this paper] must be attached to each bid

Bids that do not comply with the above requirements will not be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for supplying Hay at Fort Whipple, A T.," or "at Camp Date Creek," or at both, as the case may be, and to be addressed to the undersigned

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

C. W. FOSTER,
B'v't Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster of Northern Arizona.

A USEFUL HOME BOOK.

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED FOR

"OUR HOME PHYSICIAN,"

By Dr. GEORGE M. BEARD, of New York. Copyrighted 1869.

It contains over 1,000 pages, treating plainly and fully upon the preservation of health, and the simplest successful treatment of all diseases, nursing the sick, etc The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal says, "It is the best book on *popular medicine* we know of The Rochester (N Y) Express says 'Our Home Physician is decidedly the best work on health and disease that has ever been published in this country It is full of sound, practical sense, that commends itself to every reader" "*Our Home Physician*" by Dr. Beard, contains *latest improvements* in domestic practice It is the only complete Family Medical Book written since 1860; for proof notice date of copyright on page following title page. *Buy no other*, and you will not be deceived Write for circular containing endorsements, etc.

Address Western Publishing Agency,
fe12'70 San Francisco, California.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $5 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on and a copy of *The Peoples Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work address E C ALLEN & CO, Agusta, Maine. feb19m3

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ROBERT WINNING, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to James M. Thomas, at his residence near Prescott, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

JAMES M. THOMAS, Administrator.
By JOHN HOWARD, Attorney.
Prescott, A T, December 26, 1869.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

☞ Quick Cures and Moderate Charges.

DR. DOHERTY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery (opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office). Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific medical aid in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of Secrecy and all Sexual Disorders.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the States and Territories, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. DR. DOHERTY takes this opportunity of observing that all letters are opened and replied to only by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be full and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultation, by letter, or otherwise, free.

Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
San Francisco, Cal.

Spermatorrhea.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotence or Virility, being a short Treatise on Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous or Physical Debility consequent upon this Affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
mr13-6m San Francisco, Cal.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

Swiss Stomach Bitters.

The first and most healthful Tonic ever introduced into the United States is still the leading article, and more of this sold than of all other so-called Tonics or Bitters.

For Sale to the Trade by TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 409 and 411 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VII. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1870. NUMBER 12.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year	$7 00
" " Six Months	4 00
" " Three Months	2 50
Single Copies	25

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will *invariably* be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, $3.00; each additional time, $1.50. Each additional square, same rate.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

☞ *Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.*

J. H. MARION,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Tucson, Arizona,
Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory.

HARLEY H. CARTTER,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona,
Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory
sep4'69tf

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

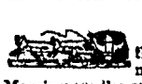
A. E. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late of the U. S. Army,)
Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.
Prescott, November 7, 1868.

G. W. BARNARD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
OFFICE—In the Postoffice, north side of the Plaza, Prescott. jan15'70

R. B. YUILL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

La Paz and San Bernardino.



The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S. Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California, every Wednesday Morning, on the arrival of the Los Angeles stages, for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.

☞ Passengers, packages, etc, transported at low rates.

Agents—JOSEPH MARKS, San Bernardino; GRAY & Co, La Pa. WATERS & NOBLE, Proprietors.
San Bernardino, March 20, 1869. apr20tf

ARIZONA STAGE LINE.

La Paz to Prescott.



Regular Weekly Trips, by Stage, with the Mail, will be made between La Paz and Prescott. A four-horse passenger stage will leave La Paz every Saturday, connecting with the the stages on the California end of the line, from San Bernardino; arriving at Wickenburg on Mondays, and at Prescott on Tuesdays. Passengers returning will arrive at La Paz on Fridays, connecting with the stage for California that departs Saturday morning.

☞ Packages, &c., forwarded on reasonable terms.

JAMES GRANT, Contractor.
Prescott, October 2, 1869.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP.

The Thunderbolt Quartz Mill situated on Lynx creek.

Apply to HENRY W. FLEURY.
Prescott, August 21, 1869.

MIDDY MORGAN.

Incidents in the Career of a Remarkable Woman—Her Knowledge of the Horse, the Ox, the Cow, and Other Live Stock—How She Came to be a New York Cattle Reporter.

[*New York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.*]

Did you ever see a woman who thought it a glorious thing to break her neck in a steeple chase? No? Well, I have, and a right jolly woman she is, too. In detailing the blisses of the thing, she observes: "Oh, I should go right up in *such* a pleasant frame of mind!" She has already had shoulder and wrist dislocated, and any number of ribs broken, and bruises incurred, in this charming amusement. Permit me to introduce to you.

MISS MIDDY NORGAN,

cattle market reporter of the New York *Times*, and Grand High Stable Functionary to His Majesty the King of Italy. She is not a fragile maiden—far from it. Joey Bagstock would scout her. Neither is she a creature all too fair and good for human nature's daily food. No mild manufacturer of lamp-mats and pincushions is Middy—no lingerer in the gilded, &c., halls of luxury, &c., &c., &c., or by the rosy stream of poetic dalliance. Soundly practical is she, determinedly prosaic. She revels in sheep and cows, has a *penchant* for

PIGS,

and horses she adores. She rejoices in six feet four inches of common-sense and about thirty-eight years of experience in this vale of tears. Her shoulders are broadly substantial; her ancles are not fairy-like, and she ambles along upon a sole of prodigous generosity. She has, withal a pleasant face, an amiable face—a face rosy with vim and health. Her hair is pretty, but she resolutely dumps it into a small wad behind her ears. Her voice is loud, and has the rollicking Irish brogue. Her manner is brosque, but not unkindly.

MISS MORGAN'S HISTORY

proves her a notable exception to the roseleaf commonality of women. Of Irish parentage and English birth, she blends the mercurial sprightliness of the one with the solid go-aheadativeness of the other. Her father was a cattle dealer, and from her baby-hood taught her to love and handle fearlessly the animal he delighted in. She learned to ride down the wariest fox that ever turned tail, to leap the highest hedge, the most portentious ha-ha! She learned to tell at a glance the finest points of live-stock, and to doctor bovine and equine ailments with the utmost skill. With all this she became proficient in French and Italian, and a terse and rapid writer. A few years ago, after her father's death, she traveled in Italy with an invalid sister, and an eye to her pet passion—the horse. While there she met Prince Poniatowsky, also an evident admirer of that animal. He mentioned her zoological accomplishments to Victor Emmanuel, and the consequence was that Miss Middy had not been in Florence twenty-four hours when she received a state document commanding her instant presence at court. She went and was greeted with the following touching speech from His Majesty: "Mlle, *Je suis vien aise de vous voir.*" She was immediately given sole charge of the royal stables, and the next morning sent off to buy a hundred or so of fine horses. After a time the roving spirit became strong within her, much to the regret of Victor Emmanuel, and having always had a strong admiration for America, she made her appearance here one morning last fall. She had letters of introduction to editors and other prominent men here, and immediately presented them. Mr. Greeley's reception of her was not marked by the most distinguished courtesy, and it roused her unending ire. He was charitably writing on political economy, or something, and did not even lift his shiny head to examine the fair creature before him. Instead of instantly installing her in the position of managing editor of the zoological department, he remorselessly snubbed her—told her to go to the Woman's Bureau and see Mrs. Phelps. "Never set eyes on the woman, thank God," says Miss Middy, with snapping eyes. The ponderous Bigelow, of the *Times*, proved to be of gentle mold. Todd was decapitated, and Middy stepped into his place, on the immense salary of $15 per week. She immediately went to work with the greatest *sang froid*.

COMMUNIPAW

is the dirtiest place within twenty miles of this dirty city. Its an ocean of mud, a pandemonium of animals. All horrid smells flutter about the abattor, and the men who there do congregate are the roughest specimens of the sex. It is to this cheering spot that Miss Morgan proceeds in search of statistics. Upon her first appearance the vilest jokes, the coarsest insults were uttered around her, but she has gradually lived them down, and the drovers now treat her with a kind of rough respect, and a jolly good fellowship. She marches into the yard in her patched gown, her immense curls, and her masculine hat, her long cloak flopping about her, and resting her paper against the fence she draws out her pencil and the cattle-dealer. A pleasing tumult of oaths and yells and cracking of whips goes on around her, to which she is industriously oblivious. Up the filthy stairs of the sheep-pens she strides boldly, not particularly chary of her acre or two of ankle, She glances into the abattoir with cool unconcern, and notes the number of the slain. Yet in spite of her coolness she admits that she considers her work "a degradation of women kind," and says she does it because she can make her living in no other way. She contemplates going back to Italy in time, being the recipient of urgent letters from the royal hand. The question of woman suffrage she utterly abhors and sniffs at; says we have enough ignorant voters now. Her tastes, if not gentle, are gentlemanly. Of all things in the world she desires to be an engine-driver. "To hold my hands on these valves and realize that I—I control that immense creature! Oh!" She lately attempted to ride on the locomotive from Communipaw to Jersey City, but was politely told to mind her own business by the hard-hearted superintendent. A miserable cur, with cropped ears and a bobbed tail, she esteems "a sweet dog," and Lawrence Jerome, who lends her Trovatore, she terms "a dear, good man." Occasionally her hostility to the marriage state melts into a mild admission that "after all, every woman likes to have some one to take care of her." But alas! Miss Middy's *sobriquet* among the officials of Communipaw. "The Last Rose of Sumner," is too indicative of perpetual maiden-meditation, fancy free.

Excitement in San Francisco Regarding Rich Mines in Arizona.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, of a late date, has the following:

The readers of the *Chronicle* will have noticed an item calling attention to the formation of a mysterious expedition which was supposed to have warlike and wicked designs upon a neighboring and frienly republic, or else a raid upon the also friendly but somewhat shy feathered inhabitants of the Farralones and their yet un-incubated offspring. The peculiar circumstances or rather want of circumstances, connected with the affair, and the mystery which was thrown about it, like a pea-jacket around a small boy, and almost entirely concealing it, naturally suggested a ridiculous effect to the imagination of the mirth-loving mind. But it seems the expedition is

NOT A HOAX.

It assumes, indeed, proportions worthy of consideration, and involving very considerable prospective pecuniary interest to the parties immediately interested. It is not a fillibustering expedition, nor has it for its object the annihilation of any individual or individuals, although it is not impossible that bloodshed may succed the efforts of the expedition to secure the objects and ends in view. A month or more since a letter appeared in the *Chronicle* from Arizona, remarking upon the immense value of certain ledges of rock

FILLED WITH PRECIOUS METALS,

Located in the midst of that portion of Arizona which is in the possession of the fierce and treacherous Apaches. The proof of the wealth of these deposits was beyond doubt. Several witnesses, some of them escaped captives, testified to the value of the ledges, and specimens were brought by some of them. Attempts have been made to prospect these undeveloped mines, but in most every instance the individual returned frightened half out of his wits or else his scalp was taken to decorate the belt of some Apache chief and to be handed down as an heir-loom to his dirty little progeny.

SOME ADVENTURERS

Were more successful. Our correspondent left for the rich locality, but whether or not he left his hair as a keepsake with the Apaches has not yet transpired. One adventurer returned—a man named Brown—and told such startling stories of the almost incredible richness of this new El Dorado that several capitalists became interested. Messrs. Ralston, Harpending and others, so it is stated, advanced a sum of money and sent an expert named Arnold to examine the locality and ledges. Arnold was successful in finding the place and returned without having suddenly became bald, although narrowly escaping the knife and the gun of the Apache.

HIS WONDERFUL STORIES

of the wealth of the region quite dazzled those who had sent him forth. According to his statement the mines were far richer in both silver and gold than ever discovered in the New World. According to instructions, he had

LOCATED CLAIMS,

Using the names of the parties immediately interested, and the names of their friends also. Among the latter, so it is said, were the names of F. L. A. Pioche and L. L. Robinson. Upon hearing the report of the expert, Ralston, Treadwell, Harpending and other parties having an interest in the enterprise conceived the idea of gaining possession of the entire district. They were the original instigators of the venture, and why should they not reap the reward? Accordingly, so it has been stated, they went to Pioche, Robinson and the rest of those whose names had been used as locators, and, for a small consideration, induced them to part with their interests. Up to this time the latter knew nothing of the

IMMENSE VALUE OF THE MINES.

Their suspicions were aroused, and they proceeded to "interview" Brown upon the subject. Imagine their chagrin at discovering that they had parted with claims which when properly worked, would yield them untold bars of silver and unlimited quantities of gold. For once Pioche ate no dinner, and Robinson chewed his beard in anger and cursed his luck, his tin mine (which had nothing to do with it), and even the Bank of California.

THAT SOMETHING MUST BE DONE

Was the opinion of the victims. They had been imposed upon. They had been treated like children, and used as tools. They were the cats who had pulled the monkey's chestnuts from the fire. They had sold their birthright of *Aurum* for a pottage of *Argentum*. They had been sold, fooled, bamboozled. The heart of Robinson swelled with rage, and the stomach of Pioche vibrated with anger. As they had been induced to give up this property by false pretense, it would only be fair to make an effort to recover it. Possession is nine points in law (See v. 5, Homer's Commentaries, in the case of Menclaus versus Paris, which was in litigation for over ten years), and the victims determined upon gaining possession of the mine.

THE LOCATION OF THE DEPOSITS

Of precious metals is in the heart of the Apache country, near the headwaters of the Gila river, near the line of New Mexico, some two hundred miles from Tucson and forty miles from Fort Bowie. If we are not mistaken it was in this vicinity that St. George Cremony had a hand to hand conflict with several Apache dragons, all of whom he slew, although busy in taking voluminous notes of the combat during its progress. To this point it was determined by these victims to a pecuniary delusion to send a party, and not only a peaceable deputation, but

AN ARMED FORCE.

About forty men, hardy, reckless, yet experienced individuals, accustomed to the use of whisky and the rifle, were engaged for the expedition—men to whom frontier life was pleasant, danger exhilerating and scalps a luxury. They were promised good wages, and were sworn to secrecy by a Notary Public at four bits apiece. On Tuesday last the expedition set sail for Arizona, carrying with it the best wishes of the projectors of the enterprise and a six months supply of tobacco. Nothing under the sun is new, said a venerable philosopher, who, upon the occasion of a grand dinner party, wrote a great song of which he was ever afterward ashamed. It was proven in this instance. The Notary had a wife. That wife had never been brought to a proper state of subjection. On the contrary, being the superior power, the wife "subjected" the husband, and while Notary was pulling off his stockings the night of the swearing, Mrs. Notary made her faithful and loving spouse tell all he knew concerning the affair. Mrs. Notary was anxious to shine in society. She knew a Mrs. Grainmerchant, and to Mrs. Grainmerchant she imparted the facts (in the *strictest* confidence), with such little embellishments as her inventive mind suggested. Mrs. Grainmerchant (having in her early career as a married woman been subjugated) dutifully narrated the circumstances to old Barley, as he was familiarly called. He, being a stockholder in The Bank, conveyed the intelligence to Ralston. The bank was in tribulation. Ralston refused three good applications for loans on Gould & Curry at three per cent. "No notice," and Tibby nearly ruined the end of his nose by scratching it in his anxiety. At last the Ralston party

HIT ON AN EXPEDIENT.

Arnold, the expert was called in and ordered to prepare himself for service. He received his instructions and yesterday morning started overland for the scene of (possible) bloodshed. He will ride night and day until he reaches Fort Bowie. The papers and letters which he has with him will secure a detachment of United States troops with which to secure possession of the mines. It is virtually

A RACE FOR GOLD

Between the two parties—the one by land and the other by sea. Each will make every effort to reach the spot before the other, and whichever arrives first will endeavor to hold possession against the latter comers. Such is a veracious account of the inside workings of the great "fillibustering expedition" which has attracted so much attention in certain circles during the past few days.

The Wilson Steam Stamp Mill.

After a mining experience of seventeen years in California, Mr. F. R. Wilson returned to New York, and there, in 1866, worked out the idea of a new stamp mill. The first machine was built in Philadelphia, and gave satisfaction in experimental workings. Feeling, however, that the only way to introduce a new machine was by showing that it could be made useful by *practical* tests, Mr. W. bought the Russell mine in North Carolina, and there ran his mill for seven months. The average amount crushed in this time was at the rate of thirty-five tons per twenty-four hours, while in special instances, when the capacity of the mill was tested, it was run several hours at the rate of three tons per hour. The rock was a tough, blue quartzose shale, impregnated with pyrites. These results, which were better than had been expected or claimed, paved the way for the general introduction of the mill.

In our issue of December 11th, 1869, our readers will find an illustration of the mill and details of its construction, the localities where it has been in use, etc. The San Francisco public will have an opportunity in a couple of weeks of seeing one tested at the Pacific Foundry, where three machines,—one for the Overman mine, Virginia City, are being built.

It is claimed that the Wilson mill will easily accomplish the work of a 20-stamp mill, and can be erected for half the cost. For mines situated in positions where the item of freightage is a large one, the economy in using this mill is still more apparent, as a complete mill weighs only about 5,500 pounds, and, moreover, as one can be set up ready to run in three days. A 15-horse-power engine suffices for this mill, and for fuel about two cords in twenty-four hours. There is one in operation at the Vigilance mine, Nevada, California, and the reports which are received here with regard to it are highly satisfactory. In fact, wherever the mills are located, the owners, in letters which can be seen, speak of them in the highest terms of praise. It is stated, moreover, that as a result of the operation of the mill at Nevada, the miners have become so favorably impressed with its economical value, that they have commenced prospecting on ledges which previously have been neglected as too poor to pay under the old system.—*S. F. Scientific Press.*

New England Factories—The Old Time Working-Woman—Growth of Oppression—A Threat of Fig-Leaf Dresses.

Jennie Collins, of Boston, in a communication to the *Revolution*, thus sets forth the wrongs inflicted upon the New England factory girls, and the steps by which such a state of things has been brought about:

I thank you for the timely words uttered through your columns in behalf of the eight hundred noble but oppressed women who took part in what was termed the Dover strike. In this capital struck at women. In order to prove this, I must give you an idea of factory life thirty years ago. Then the work of a weaver was to attend to two looms. Although they toiled thirteen hours they could look out of the window, comb their hair, read a book, converse together, and frequently contribute articles to the press. Then there were two powerful opposing parties, and everything connected with factory life was a party issue. You are aware that when a number of individuals, desiring to be incorporated in a manufacturing company, petition the Legislature for that privilege, the Legislature regulates the conditions if it gives them a charter, but the corporations have the privilege of issuing their own by-laws. Before the operative puts on her apron, she is obliged to go into the counting-room and sign a contract; one of the most despotic codes that was ever issued in a free country, called a regulation paper. In the favored days of factory life the fairest women of the New England States were employed in the mills, but every one of them had a home to go to in the hot summer months of July and August. Although the stockholders made a dividend of seventy-five per cent., they were determined to have a set of operators who would be wholly dependent. Hence they gathered women from every place that was possible, the main consideration being to have those who were without homes and friends. In consequence of the best men and women being engaged in the slavery question, the groans from the factories were not heard. Probably they would not be heard to-day were it not for this fact that, before the war, working-women in the city of Boston could get board for $2.25 per week. Now they are compelled to pay $6, and oftentimes more. As the corporations have boarding houses for their operatives, poverty has driven large numbers of them back to those living tombs. Now for the Cocheco Company. I have said in the beginning of this article that two looms was a girl's work. Then they reduced their wages and added another loom. Again they cut down and added still another loom. Again and again this was repeated, until now a girl's work is six and seven looms. That was not the only outrage imposed upon them, but formerly a piece of cloth measured thirty yards, now there are twelve more added to it, making it in all forty-two yards at the same price. A short time ago this company purchased a machine to press wraps for the looms at an enormous price, by which two hands can perform the labor of fifteen. In consequence of stock being low in the market, the stockholders issued a regular prerogative to reduce wages twelve cents on a dollar. The poor victims remonstrated, but they were told that if they run eight looms they would make the same as before the reduction. Allowing that stock was low in the market, no reduction was made in the salary of the agent and the supernumeraries (the dry pumps). The men in the factories produce nothing. If the stock is low in the market why not let the men and women share the consequences equally. Another point I want thoroughly understood. There are 48,000 factory girls in Massachusetts. They consume on the average six calico dresses a year, ten yards in the dress. From this you can see that the factory girls are the largest patrons of their employers. The strike is virtually ended, and many are compelled to yield, but the company have nothing to triumph over. Hostilities have not ceased. It is only an armistice, for I found among the strikers who gathered from day to day in Exchange Hall, in Dover, during the strike, several graduates of the Boston grammar schools, who stood first in their class. They demand just laws, and they will have them. Mr. Fulton asks if the working class of women can vote themselves more wages and more leisure? To-day, while ten hours are a legal day's work for a mechanic, women and children work eleven. Then he says women on the platform are out of their proper places. Fifteen years ago a similar strike took place in Manchester, New Hampshire. They appointed a committee to wait on the agent. He refused to meet them, but instead, he sent the Mayor out to read the riot act, but the women were afraid of the bullets from the cotton chivalry, so they went back. Fifteen years have elapsed, the working-women have the platform and tongues to use, and no man now dares to come into an orderly meeting and read the riot act. We working-women will wear fig-leaf dresses before we will patronize the Cocheco Company.

A "PRETTY" MAN.—Fanny Fern says that when she sees a "pretty man, with an apple head and raspberry moustache, with six hairs in it, a paint pot on his cheek, and a little dot of a goatee on his chin, with pretty little blinking studs in his shirt bosom, and a little necktie that looks as if it would faint if it were tumbled, she always feels a desire to nip it with a pair of sugar tongs, drop it gently into a bowl of cream, and strew pink roseleaves over the little remains."

THERE are three negroes in the Texas Senate, and eight in the House.

DON PIATT'S latest term for Senator Sumner is "a solemn old bassoon."

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1870.

San Francisco Agency.—THOMAS BOYCE is the authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, No. 10 (second floor), Merchant's Exchange, California street, below Montgomery, will be promptly attended to.

W. H. PIERCE, rooms 20 and 21, Merchant's Exchange, California street, San Francisco, is authorized to act as agent for the MINER.

Single copies of the MINER can be purchased at the Postoffice.

Immigrants Coming.

J. W. Simmons, a gentleman who resides on a farm near Prescott, is in receipt of a letter from his son Thomas, who is now in Denton county, Texas, which states that fifteen families of that county had, on his representation, sold their lands and dwellings and were ready to accompany him to Prescott. Thomas gives it as his opinion that one hundred families will accompany him in the spring, with their herds and flocks. He told them nothing but the truth regarding this section of country, and that more than satisfied them. They said they were willing to take their chances among the Indians, in a country possessing the advantages that this does.

We may also look for a heavy immigration from California, the Eastern States and Colorado. A large party is now on the way here from the latter Territory, and, as will be seen by an article which we publish on the outside of to-day's paper, from the San Francisco *Chronicle* the people of that city are "up in arms for this Territory." In addition to all these premonitions of coming thousands, we have the word of our worthy fellow-citizen, George W. Curtis, who has just returned from a visit to his relatives and friends in California, that people who never before gave this Territory a thought, plied him earnestly and anxiously for information regarding its soil, climate, mines, etc., and opened wide their mouths when informed that he had run a saw-mill here for the past five or six years; that there was plenty of good timber left yet; that it was a good grazing and agricultural region, with an exceedingly mild climate. For proof of the richness of our mines, he cited them to the fact that the only two quartz mills then at work in the Territory, were paying well. Again, T. W. Brooks, who left here for his home in Georgia, several weeks ago, in a letter to us from San Francisco, expresses sorrow for having sold his property here, asserting that it is the best part of the Pacific Coast. From all of which, we feel pretty safe in asserting that Arizona's time and opportunity are near at hand, and glad are we. Mining experts are rushing to the Territory from every quarter, and, to crown all, work is being pushed upon both ends of the Thirty-Fifth Parallel Railroad, and Congress shows a disposition to aid it. Immigration and the railroad will settle the Indian question and build up our Territory. May god-speed the coming of both, is the earnest prayer of our long suffering people.

Our Prospects.

There never has been a time in the history of this Territory when its people could, with any show of reason, look forward and see as clearly the near approach of prosperity as at the present. That a railroad will cross the Territory before, at most, five years, no one now seems to doubt, and this, of itself, is enough to attract people thither, and cause those already here to continue their labors and schemes for the development of the Territory with greater vigor than formerly. Our shipments of bullion are now attracting attention from business men in California and the East. People have come to believe that Arizona is not what it was once thought to be,—a vast desert, without water, timber or grass, with a climate "hot enough to roast an ox." Those of our citizens who have strayed away to other States and Territories, on business or pleasure, have opened the eyes of the doubters. They have told them of the existence of vast forests of pine, oak, and other timber; of the excellence and abundance of the grazing and agricultural lands; of the rich mines, mild climate, and other good things seen and experienced by them in Northern Arizona, and people, it seems, have believed them, for we now learn that Arizona is uppermost in the minds of many. There is, though, one serious objection among the people of California and the East, to coming here. They know that we have hostile Indians, and they imagine every such savage a host in himself. Now, while admitting that the Apaches are a dangerous breed of dogs, we candidly tell people at a distance, who know nothing about them, that they are not half so dangerous or brave as they think them to be. Cunning and cowardice are their most prominent attributes. They never "fight fair," and, of course, never take equal chances. God knows they are and have been bad enough, in their sneaking way, but, they are our only affliction, and can be guarded against.

THE Los Angeles *Star* is pleased with the appointment of H. W. Fleury, as Probate Judge of this county.

Summary of News.

The Methodist Female College, at Jacksonville, Illinois, was burned on the 27th ult. Loss about $40,000. Two men were injured by the falling walls.

The Los Angeles and San Francisco papers continue to chronicle the arrival of bullion from this Territory, all of which seems to please them as well as us. Our Territory is now fairly on the stage occupied by other gold and silver producing States and Territories, and the ring of her metals is heard all over the Union.

Commenting upon the recent "unpleasantness" between Chief Justice Turner and Gen. Frank Wheaton, of this place, the Los Angeles *News* remarks "that it has not the pleasure of announcing that the son of Mars administered to the recalcitrant Chief Justice a sound horse whipping, not for writing the letter, but for being sneak enough to deny it afterwards." He deserved it, and might have received it, had he not "gone down in his boots."

Gen. Phineas Banning, of Wilmington, California, was married at Santa Barbara, February 14, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Holister, of San Louis Obispo.

Wadsworth, a town in Nevada, is claimed by three counties—Storey, Washoe and Lyon.

Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald has retired from the Editorship of the San Francisco *Spectator*. His California brethren of the Press speak very highly of him.

It appears that citizens of Los Angeles are in the habit of stealing the *News* from the doors of subscribers. That journal offers a reward for the apprehension of the thieves.

A California exchange says the Typographical Union of San Francisco propose to try the *Alta* printers for ratting.

Col. W. L. Rynerson is now Adjutant-General of New Mexico. His appointment pleases the Santa Fe *Post*.

Following is a list of officers of the (proposed) San Diego and Los Angeles Railroad: President, Don Juan Foster; Vice President, C. Pauly; Secretary, John Nash; Treasurer, A. E. Horton.

Recently, at Old Mission, Los Angeles county, California, David Martinez shot and killed Lotiis Merodosco.

On the morning of the 28th ult., the steamer *Mississippi* struck a snag in the Mississippi river, near Waterproof, Louisiana, and sunk rapidly. No lives were lost.

The Missouri Senate has just passed a resolution extending the franchise to negroes, and unpardoned "Rebels." The proposition is to be submitted to the people at next general election.

A dispatch from Laramie, Wyoming, of March first, says many lady citizens had been drawn to serve on grand and petit juries.

George A. Clark has been re-nominated and confirmed Postmaster in Los Angeles, California. Mr. C. has held that position for a number of years past, and has, we believe, given good satisfaction.

In San Francisco, true bills of indictment have been found against Francis N. Neuval for the murder of Carrie Diamond, against James A. Dwier for the murder of Herman Wahler, and Charles Quinn for rape and murder of little Maggie Ryan.

Advices have been received from San Domingo that the Dominican Republic has formally declared for annexation to the United States. The vote taken by the Government shows an overwhelming majority in favor of it.

Henry George, one of the ablest writers on the Pacific coast, is now editor-in-chief of the Sacramento (California) *Reporter*, a strong Democratic paper.

A band of Arapahoe Indians drove a gang of men from work on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, February 24. What will V. Collyer, Esq., say to this?

Eleven miles of iron are already laid on the California end of the 35th Parallel Railroad, and grading is progressing. No French trickery about this road, and no Fremonts in its ring.

They have had plenty of rain in Tulare Valley, California. The Bakersfield *Journal*, of a recent date, says grass was springing up finely.

A strong-smelling body, styling itself the "Radical State Convention of Kentucky," met at Frankfort, recently, indorsed the Administration, denounced Democracy and set its face against Chinese immigration. Poor, deluded darkies.

Major-General Harney, U. S. A., has given $1,000 for the endowment of the Presidential Chair, of Washington College, Virginia, which all know, is to be filled by that noble American, Robert E. Lee. Harney is a Virginian by birth.

A dispatch, from Austin, Texas, of date February 22d, says that C. Hamilton and ex-Governor Flanigan had been elected U. S. Senators—the former for the long and the latter for the short term. Both Senators elect are reported to be Radicals.

CUBA.—The Rebels are hopping about on their last legs, and will soon surrender in the last ditch. We sympathize with all Rebels when their cause is just. But, the Rebels of Cuba are cowardly, contemptible, and unfit to be free; therefore, no tears will be shed by us when they lay down their arms and sue Old Spain for mercy, Spain, according to all accounts, is a despotic nation; but it is our opinion, that the rebels of Cuba, would be thrice more despotic were they to succeed in driving the Spaniards from the Island. Of course, we would like to see every European Power lose its possessions in this hemisphere, but we don't care to see savages succeed them. That's all.

Tennessee has rejected the Fifteenth Amendment. Tennessee did right.

JUMPING MATCH.—A Jumping match for $2,000, came off recently, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, between John T. Ryan, of New York City, and Harry Langley, of Halifax. Ryan was the winner, as will be seen by the following summary:

RYAN	Ft.	In.	LANGLEY.	Ft	In
First jump	11	9	First jump	11	10
Second jump	11	10	Second jump	11	0½
Third jump	12	7½	Third jump	12	3½

THE Democracy of Connecticut held their State Convention February 22d, and re-nominated ex-Governor English for Governor.

THE Democracy of Ohio have erected a monument to the memory of Colonel Samuel Medary, who departed this life a year or two ago.

THE newspapers praise Mr. Julian, of Indiana, for having reported a bill in the House of Representatives, extending the benefit of the Homestead Act to the children of deceased soldiers.

W. F. STOREY, editor-in-chief of the Chicago *Times*, was, on the 25th ultimo, horsewhipped by Lydia Thompson and Paulina Markham, of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. The horsewhipping was not a burlesque. The females "warmed" poor Storey, for telling naughty stories about them in his paper.

WE learn from the Moreno (New Mexico) *Press*, that our former fellow-citizen, Thos. A. Lowthian, has a quartz mill in the Moreno mines, and is also building a saw-mill.

THE Mormons talk of sending missionaries to San Francisco. Later news from Salt Lake City reports the ill-feeling existing between our troops and the Mormons as growing more bitter.

A DESPATCH of March 2, from Neponset Mass., says: Six bodies have been taken from the ruins of the dye-house. The remains of two other women are still in the ruins. The women were in the attic, picking over cotton. The only entrance was by a small scuttle.

A MYSTIC, (Connecticut,) despatch of the first inst. says: The great fight between Collyer and Edwards came off on Mystic Island this morning, resulting in the defeat of Collyer. Forty-one rounds were fought, lasting forty-five minutes. Collyer was knocked out of time, and fearfully punished.

The Humbolt (Nevada) *Register*, of February 26, publishes the proceedings of a meeting held at that place on the 22d, to discuss the question of building a railroad to the Colorado river. The speeches made, and resolutions offered, go to show that our Nevada friends and neighbors are earnest in the matter. The proposed road is to connect the Union Pacific with the 35th.

The contract for the construction of the first section of the Northern Pacific Railroad has been let, and work will soon commence.

A recent storm on the Plains tore down forty miles of telegraph.

J. R. Toberman, A. A. Boyle and Louis B. Martinez, have been elected to fill vacancies in the Los Angeles City Council.

From an item in the *Call*, we learn that the cost of stamps used upon tobacco and cigars, last year, in San Francisco, amounted to $1,000,000. There are twenty-five firms engaged in importing cigars and tobacco, fifty-three white firms employed in the manufacture of cigars, forty-two Chinese firms engaged in the same business, and one hundred and seventy-five firms engaged in the retail trade. Nine hundred persons are required to transact the tobacco business, and they all appear to do well.

At Peterson, N. J., not long ago, a negro got the best of a white man by selling him a skinned cat for a rabbit.

At Camp Carling, Wyoming, March first, a shooting scrape took place between Lieutenant Mason and A. J. Botsford, a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department. Mason was shot dead, and Botsford was badly wounded.

The Government of Costa Rica has annulled the contract, made with John C. Fremont and other Americans for the construction of a railroad across that country to the Pacific, the terms not having been complied with by Fremont & Co.

The Chinese were disgusted with His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburg. They expected to see a person at least ten feet high, with three or more eyes, etc., and, of course, were disappointed.

George C. Curry is the name of Nevada's champion "billiardist."

About the first of January last, a desperate fight took place between Sioux and Crow Indians, near the mouth of the Yellowstone river, of which the telegraph gives the following account;

"A party of twenty-nine Crows came down a foot to steal horses from the Sioux. They met two young Sioux, and killed one, but the other escaped and gave the alarm. The Sioux warriors hurried in pursuit, and charged several times without result, leaving five of their number dead. Finally the Sioux leaped into the fort, and the affair ended in true savage style with butchers' knives. All the Crows were killed, and the Sioux lost seventeen killed and a number wounded. The Ogallalas have constant war parties out murdering and stealing on the Platte."

What a pity that Vincent Collyer was not on hand to witness the fight.

The remains of Anson Burlingame, who died, recently, in Russia, are to be brought home for interment.

Lieutenant Cushing, with a command of soldiers and citizens, gave a lot of New Mexico Indians a severe trouncing, a short time ago. The command burned up ninety lodges, with their contents, killed several savages, and re-captured a large herd of stolen cattle. Good.

The *Call* says the cargo of the wrecked steamer *Golden City* consisted of $791,392 in treasure, and the following merchandise: 300 bbls flour, 300 centals broom corn, 200,000 hides, and 256,000 lbs wool, valued at $96,000.

An Oxford, (Mississippi) dispatch of February 25, gives the following account of another terrific railroad smash-up:

A fearful accident occurred at 4 p. m. yesterday, on the Mississippi Central. The regular morning train for New Orleans broke through the trestle-work, forty feet high, over a ravine. The engine went over safely, but the remainder of the train crushed through the trestle work, completely wrecked the cars. Twenty-one passengers are known to be killed, and a large number wounded, some seriously. The special train from Louisville was only half an hour behind the wrecked train, with a large party of Northern and Western railroad men, with ladies and a few passengers, among them J. W. Simonton, General Agent of the Associated Press, and wife. The party arrived safely, and assisted in caring for the victims of the accident.

Arizona Affairs in Congress.

[From the Los Angeles Star of March 5]

From the proceedings reported below, it will be seen that the affairs of the Territory are being investigated in Congress. Some time ago, a case was brought before one of the judges of the Territory, involving the legality of certain official acts of Governor McCormick, and challenging the legality of recent legislation. This state of affairs has attracted the attention of Congress, and a bill has been passed by the House legalizing all acts of the Legislature. This will put a stop to a controversy which has had a bad effect on the interests of the Territory, and we are glad to perceive that a stumbling block has been removed from the path of our neighbors. The proceedings are copied from the *Daily Globe* of February 17th:

Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on the Territories, reported back, with the recommendation that it do pass, the bill (H. R. No. 866) to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona.

The bill, which was read, declares in its first section the apportionment of members of the Legislative Assemblies of the Territory of Arizona elected and convened in the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, made by the Governor in accordance with the laws of said Territory, to be legal and valid under the organic act.

The second section provides that an election for members of the next Legislative Assembly, for all township, county, and district officers, and for Delegate to the Forty-Second Congress of the United States, shall be held upon the Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year 1870, and the Governor shall order such election by proclamation, to be issued not less than two months previous to said day. In said proclamation he shall declare the number of members of each branch of the Legislature to which each county or district of said Territory shall be entitled, and such apportionment shall be based upon the population as shown by the census to be taken in the year 1870 under the law of the United States, and if such census is not completed in time, then the apportionment shall be made according to the population as shown by the best information to be obtained. Said election shall be conducted in conformity to the laws of the Territory and of Congress, and the term of office of all township, county and district officers shall expire on the 31st day of December, 1870, and that of all such officers elected as provided in this bill shall begin on the 1st day of January, 1871.

The third section provides that the persons thus elected to the next Legislative Assembly shall meet at the capital on the second Wednesday in January, 1871.

The fourth section provides that the Governor shall fill by appointment all the vacancies in the township, county or district offices in said Territory until the 31st day of December, 1870, and until the same time he may remove township, county, and district officers, and fill their places whenever in his judgment the public interest will be promoted thereby.

The fifth and last section provides that justices of the peace in said Territory shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy where the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed $300.

Mr. Cox. I would inquire of the chairman of the Committee on the Territories, what is the necessity for the first part of this bill, which proposes that Congress shall interfere with respect to the apportionment of members of the Legislature?

Mr. Cullom. I will explain the facts. The Legislature of Arizona Territory passed a law which authorized the Governor of the Territory to make an apportionment. It has since been decided by one of the judges there that the Governor had no authority to make the apportionment; and the result is that all the laws passed by the Legislature of the Territory and the tenures of all the officers in the Territory are in doubt. As regards the officers it is a matter of doubt whether they have any legal standing or not. It is equally a matter of doubt whether any law of the Territory passed after the apportionment was made is valid or not, and whether the Legislature is a legal body or not.

Mr. Cox. I would ask the gentleman whether this question has ever been before the courts of the Territory?

Mr. Cullom. I stated to the gentleman that one of the judges has had the case before him and has decided against the validity of the apportionment made by the Governor, and that makes it necessary that some action should be had here.

Mr. Cox. I have no objection to the bill.

Mr. Cullom. I now call the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Cullom moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

IN TROUBLE.—Our contemporary—the Tucson *Arizonian*—appears to be in a peck of trouble. Governor Safford has proved it guilty of misrepresenting him on the railroad question, and the military, it says, look upon it as a "lying sheet." In its desperate strait, it calls upon "every man, woman, boy, girl and baby in the Territory, to subscribe for the *Arizonan*," and then extends an earnest invitation to "every business man, whether he be a smuggler, pickpocket, or licensed vender of merchandise, to send in his advertisement." Now, we bear no malice against the present editor of the *Arizonan*, and would like to see his paper become popular; therefore, we make bold to remark that in order to make it so, he must stick to Truth and Decency. The people of this Territory love Truth, Fearlessness, and Morality in a public journal, and they will not support a journal that fawns upon officials; lies about enemies, prints naughty love letters and comments upon them in unchaste language.

Prescott Advertisements.

THE

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of Goods

Ever brought to Prescott, is now on hand at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S

Consisting of—

GROCERIES,	PROVISIONS,
WINES,	LIQUORS,
TOBACCO,	CIGARS,
CLOTHING,	DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS,	SHOES,
HARDWARE,	TINWARE,
GLASSWARE,	CROCKERY,
MINING TOOLS,	FARMING TOOLS,
PAINTS,	OILS,
GLASS,	PUTTY,
STATIONERY,	CUTLERY,
CONFECTIONERY,	PERFUMERY,
GUNS,	PISTOLS,
AMMUNITION,	MEDICINES,
TOYS,	FIREWORKS,
&c., &c.,	&c.

☞ We can fit and suit anybody and everybody, in anything and everything, at all times, at

REASONABLE PRICES.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, July 17, 1869.

That's a Fact.---What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes, Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes, Nails, etc., etc., together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

Prescott, March 20, 1869. **LEVI BASHFORD.**

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between Cal. Jackson, Zadok Jackson, Jesse Jackson and Sol. Jackson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jesse and Sol. Jackson will continue the business, collect all debts due the late firm, and pay all outstanding bills against it.

ZADOK JACKSON,
CAL. JACKSON,
JESSE JACKSON,
SOL. JACKSON.

Dated Prescott February 19 1870. 6

The Miner.

Local Intelligence.

PRESCOTT, March 19, 1870.

RUSE REPORT.—A report which was generally believed, was in circulation here Monday last, to the effect that J. H. Lee, an industrious, enerprising farmer of Round Valley, had been murdered by Indians, between his ranch and Williamson Valley. Since then, we have learned, with much satisfaction, that Mr. Lee has returned home from Williamson Valley, and, instead of having been killed by the savages, is alive and hearty. The circumstances which gave rise to the rumor of his supposed death, are, as near as we have been able to find out, as follows: A man, in coming towards Prescott, from Williamson Valley, saw, on the road, near a place where the Indians have been very successful in attacking and murdering whites, two pools of blood, and a great many arrows,—with one large arrow planted alongside the road,—placed there, evidently, by an Indian, for some special purpose. Having seen these signs, and knowing that Lee had passed somewhere in that vicinity, he at once came to the conclusion that he had been murdered. Upon hearing the story, Gen. Wheaton immediately despatched a small mounted force, with orders to search for Lee's cold *corpus*, but, we believe they found him at home in the enjoyment of life, and started back to the post. A party of citizens also went out in search of him We have said that the report of his death was generally believed, by our citizens, most of whom showed symptoms of real sorrow for his supposed sad fate, the more so on account of his being the head of a family We have heard, however, that some persons who rarely, if ever, go out of sight of town, blamed him for having started out alone, but these persons should know that men in this country are compelled, every once in a while, to risk their lives or starve. Business is business and without a man attends to his business, in this country, or any other, he will be driven to the wall. The fact is, our miners and farmers risk their lives through sheer necessity, and not because they like to do it

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A great deal has been said and written upon this topic, and it is not now our purpose to deal, extensively, with the subject, but merely to remind certain persons in this vicinity, who, occasionally get drunk and misuse their animals, that it is wrong in them to do so; further that it is brutal and unmanly The horse—the noblest and most useful of animals—should not be made to suffer hardships, unnecessarily, by man, his master.

SOME TEXAS drovers are pasturing a large herd of cattle on Antelope Creek

We wish to remind farmers and others that proposals for supplying the Quartermaster's Department with hay will be opened at Fort Whipple, at 12 m, to day See advertisement.

THE Prescott Brass Band is an institution that will soon be able to discourse the sweetest of music We have frequently, of late, heard their tooting at long range and have thought it delicious

THERE are scores of men who own property in this county, and hundreds in the Territory, who we almost blush to say it, have never yet thought of subscribing for the MINER and never will, so long as they can sponge the reading of it from regular subscribers If the paper is worth reading, at all, it ought to be worth subscribing for.

MR. BRANAMAN, of Woolsey Valley, called Sunday last, and informed us that a pony—one of the animals recently stolen by Indians from Ferguson Valley—had broke away from the savages in their flight East, and was found near Black Mountain by a citizen of the valley, who wishes to find the owner.

U. S. PAYMASTER NELSON, and the officers of the General Court-martial, started Californiawards, Thursday last With them also went Wm H. Hardy, of Hardyville

THE Elysian Club had a very pleasant party, Thursday evening last. The hall was comfortably filed with valiant men and pretty women We were not there, yet we know the foregoing to be correct.

GOOD LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS, are not always procurable in frontier towns, and, as people who drink and smoke should know where to procure such luxuries we hereby proceed to tell them, "on the sly," that Raible & Sheerer, of the Pacific Brewery next door to the MINER office, have just received, from the "Bay," a large stock of wines, liquors, cigars, stomach bitters, etc. They have also received new "machinery" for the manufacture of lager-beer, and are going to make several thousand gallons excellent lager to treat their friends and the Fourth of July, when he comes along.

PERSONAL, Etc.—We received a call, Friday evening last, from Col. W. H Brown, commanding at Camp Verde, a post nearly sixty miles east of Prescott. From him we learned that work was progressing finely on the new "cut-off."

Friday last, after our paper had gone to press, a large party of stock men arrived in Prescott from the southern section of the country. Among them were Jos. Kelly, of Wickenburg, and Mr. Cavaness, of Salt River. They brought news of an Indian raid, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere. The party started back several days ago.

Ed. W. Wells, who took a trip to Chino Valley, last week, says the wheat and barley planted in the valley was growing finely. Mr. Banghart came up this week, and told us the same story.

CARELESS and malicious discharging of firearms within the limits of this town are of frequent occurrence, and may yet result in the killing or maiming of some person or persons. We have, upon several occasions, heretofore, at the request of citizens, begged the reckless gentry who have been in the habit of popping away whenever they felt like it, to cease the dangerous practice. But, they will keep it up, and we now call upon the proper officers to arrest every whisky-inspired bravo who may hereafter be caught in the act of flourishing or discharging a weapon in our town, take them before a Justice of the Peace and have them punished for the offense.

Mining Summary.

BIG BUG DISTRICT.—The news from this district is first-rate. A clean-up was made, one day last week, and a bar of gold worth $1,800 realized. This was the result of ten days' work with ten stamps. It is said that not many months will elapse before at least as many more stamps will be set up and running. Men are at work on the mine in three different places, and there is plenty of good ore in sight.

WALKER DISTRICT.—Jackson & Co. think they will be able to start the Eureka ten-stamp mill, to-day. Mr. Tiernay, their mill-man, started from town, for the mill, early the present week. The first rock crushed, after testing the machinery, will be from the Box Elder lode. That the trial may be a success is the prayer of this entire community.

D. J. Marr and others started for the District, Wednesday last, with provisions and tools. They are going to work the Accidental, one of the richest gold lodes in the country.

WEAVER DISTRICT.—An old pioneer of Antelope Hill is running an arastra there, and many Mexicans are at work in the placers Can't say how either are "making it."

A very rich gold-bearing quartz lode was recently found between *Peeples' Valley and Date* Creek. The people down there are said to be in a high old state of excitement about it. Charley Genung, Pete Smith, Fred Henry and others have taken up ranches and water privileges in the valley, in which, by the way, there are 2,000 acres of good land, and abundance of water and timber. They have rich mining claims in Walnut Grove Mining District, and Fred Henry, who called on us last week, said it was their intention to build water-wheels and arastras in the valley, and there work their ores Fred has a lode named the Malta, which is exceedingly rich in free gold

WALNUT GROVE.—Mr. S. C Rogers, who came up from the Grove, a few days ago, reports that Allen Cullumber had struck good pay-dirt in a large bar above his dwelling house. He was washing away when Mr. R left.

Col Cany, Mr. Mover and another professional miner started Wednesday last, to look at some mines in Walker and Hassayampa Districts. Should Mr Meyer and his friend see anything to please them cash and a mill will be likely to come here from San Francisco, where Mr M's word and advice goes for all it is worth, and that is a great deal.

WICKENBURG DISTRICT.—At latest dates, from Vulture City, the Vulture Mining Company's 40 stamp mill was crushing away. The company talk of erecting a small mill and works to operate upon the "sulphurets."

Work was being pushed on the tunnel of the White Picacho mine.

We are without news from the placers, this week, none of the miners having come to town.

YUMA COUNTY.

J S Spann & Co., were, at latest dates, adding more stamps to their mill, which is about twenty miles above Arizona City and Fort Yuma. Other parties were building arastras on the California side of the river, near the Picacho, and Valentine & Co., were operating with their dry-washer

We are not posted on mining matters in Mohave and Pima counties and cannot post our readers

GRANT'S stage got in early Tuesday last It brought five or six passengers, besides a large mail.

SEVERAL members of the prospecting party that left Prescott nearly two months ago to prospect the Northwestern corner of Arizona have returned here. They found neither silver nor gold We will give the particulars of their tramp in next issue

READ the new advertisements in to-day's MINER.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN BAKER.—A Court-Martial of which General Frank Wheaton was President and Dr Middleton Judge Advocate, convened at Fort Whipple Monday last, for the trial of Captain L D Baker, on charges preferred against him by M Wormser, Calvin White and A C Williamson, citizens of Prescott and vicinity Several witnesses were examined and the Court finished the business Wednesday last Of course we are at present unable to state the verdict The general opinion here is that the Captain will come out with flying colors The charges, it is stated were drawn up or dictated by Chief Justice Turner

Recent Acts of the Savages.

We are in receipt of a private letter from Camp McDowell, which states that on the night of the 21st ult, a party of Indians made a descent on a herd of cattle near Phœnix, and got away with about fifty head Some of the cattle—sixteen head we believe—belonged to J W Swilling, twelve or thirteen to Jos Kelly, of Wickenburg, the remainder to other parties Next morning, so soon as the cattle were missed Mr. Swilling and other citizens of Phœnix took the trail of the savages, which led in the direction of Black Canyon After about thirty miles hard riding Mr Swilling, being a little in advance of the party, got within shooting distance of the Indians, shot at one, but failed to tumble him. At this juncture, the Indians shot and lanced several head of cattle—those that were tired out we presume,—and made good their escape with the remainder Upon learning news of the raid General Cogswell commanding at Camp McDowell started Col Sanford and some cavalrymen after the Indians, but the Colonel failed to find them

A short time ago a party of savages attacked the U S Mail, between Florence and Camp Grant at or near Round Valley, Pima county But, the rider dodged them and succeeded in getting away safely

It was also rumored that about 150 Indians had robbed Bluewater station, on the Gila road, of all its stock and valuables Report says the Indians drove the station-keepers—two or three white men—into the house, and guarded them there, while cutting through the adobe walls of the corral. The savages appeared to be in no hurry to get away, for, report says they killed an animal, cooked and ate it, within sight of the house.

STRANGE STORY.—Jerome Hayward, of Miller Valley, called at this office Thursday last, and informed us that a man, whose name he did not know, but who, for some time past, had been cutting wood in the valley, became somewhat deranged, about seven days ago, took a blanket, a piece of bread, and started out, as he said "to see his friends, the boys." He returned to the valley, a few days ago, and told something like the following story: He traveled through the mountains, until becoming tired, when he lay down under a shelving rock, and fell into a sleep from which he was awakened by an Indian, who stood upon the rock, above him, and held in his hand a piece of white cloth. He made signs to the Indian, who called up other Indians The Indian then went to him, carried him up a hill, and laid him gently down, (for, he says, he was weak and unable to travel) melted some snow and gave him the water to drink. They then fed him mesnal, and nursed him until he became strong enough to walk, when they wrapped a couple of deer-skins about him, and, we believe, left him. The man is now at the ranch, and talks soothingly about "his friends, —the boys."

To those who know the Apaches, his story will look like a dream. Yet, savage as the Apaches are, we do not believe they would harm a "crazy" man, whom they know to be such, and being endowed with exceedingly keen perceptions, they may have "prospected" this man with that quickness for which they are so noted, and found him "light." We recollect something like a similar case, that occurred near Black Canyon, in the summer of 1864 Jose Maria, a Mexican miner, left the party, to prospect the foot-hills near the Bradshaw mountain, and, when he started back to find the trail, became bewildered, and roamed about for nearly twenty-four hours. A party sent out to search for him, found him crossing and recrossing the trail! As soon as consciousness was restored, he spoke of having seen several Indians, who beckoned him the right course to pursue to reach camp. But, of course, their actions, friendly though they were, only scared and crazed him the more.

Recent Stirring Events.

"La, me!" as the old lady said, what a country this is getting to be, Late last week, the pioneer Earthquake shook men and things in every settlement around Prescott.—Sunday night last, two loving young bloods of this town indulged in a vulgar gouge eye dispute about a young girl yet in her teens, for whom, it is said, both "fellers" cherish feelings of admiration, if not of kid love. —After this came *the* grand horse race of the season, between the "roan" and old "Whitey," the latter winning the race and several thousand dollars for his backers. The race is said to have been a very pretty one. It took place Tuesday last.—About ten o'clock, Tuesday night, Fort Whipple caught fire, and came very near being consumed. Indeed, we are told that it took the hardest kind of work to save it.—During the afternoon of Wednesday, a quarrel of several weeks standing—between four citizens of this place—two on a side—came to a head, when one of the parties was shot in the left arm, and another barely escaped being pierced by a leaden messenger sent after him. The two men who did the shooting were arrested and taken before Justice S. E. Blair, who made them pay a fine of one hundred dollars apiece, and costs. Having been implored, by all of those engaged in the disgraceful row to suppress names, we do so for the sake of their friends and relatives, although men who so far forget themselves as to quarrel and try to kill each other about almost nothing ought not to be screened But, in this instance, the suppression of their names will, we think, work good. —Scarcely had things quieted down in town, when word was brought up from Williamson Valley, Thursday afternoon, to the effect that on that morning Thomas Stonehouse shot and killed Geo. G. Moulton, in a quarrel about the ownership of a ranch It appears that deceased shot one of the horses with which Stonehouse was plowing on the disputed tract, when Stonehouse drew his six-shooter, fired and killed Moulton. Deceased was from Warren, New Hampshire. Those who knew him well say he bore a good reputation.—Surely, the past has been a "stirring" week, in our history.

WEATHER.—since the earthquake, we have had very high southerly and westerly winds Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were anything but pleasant days. Wednesday and Thursday were quite pleasant. Early Thursday evening a wind storm of considerable violence set in from the southwest and about midnight, rain commenced falling and continued to descend in showers until Friday evening The high mountains south of town are white with snow.

Disasters at Sea.

The San Francisco papers, of the 2d and 3d instant, contain accounts of the sinking of the *Oneida*, near Yokohama Japan, on the evening of the 24th of January, by being run into by the British steamer *Bombay* One hundred and sixty men went down in the *Oneida*, and some fifty-six made their escape The Englishman, it is said kept on his way, and paid no attention to the signals of distress from those on board the sinking ship

The steamer *Golden City* belonging to the P M S S Company, was, on the 22d ult, stranded on the coast of Lower California, and completely wrecked. The passengers and crew were all saved, and taken to San Francisco on the *Colorado*.

At latest dates from the east two European steamers were behind time, and people thought that they, too, were lost

MONEY MATTERS.—March 5, at San Francisco, greenbacks were quoted at 88@89.

A New York dispatch, of the 4th inst, says The gold room to day was the scene of intense excitement Price declined 2½, lowest reached since August, 1862 The decline has a depressing effect in mercantile circles and the produce markets Several saloons and retail stores have put out signs announcing a resumption of specie payment and that they are giving silver change at the counter

BORN.

At Salem, Massachusetts, February 22d, 1870, to the wife of William M Buffum, a son

No sooner had the jovial "Pa," who resides in Prescott, heard the above glorious intelligence than he straightway made a raid on the egg market, and soon thereafter had nearly every man in town rallying around a barrel containing upwards of twenty gallons of egg nog, which was drank to the health of young George Washington Buffum

New Advertisements.

To Dealers in Distilled Spirits.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

PRESCOTT, March 19, 1870

In view of the strict enforcement of the Internal Revenue Laws in relation to distilled spirits it is advisable for liquor dealers to pay close attention to their business.

Section 13 Act of July 20 1868 reads as follows: And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every person who supplies or draws off, or causes to be emptied or drawn off any distilled spirits, from a cask or package bearing any mark, brand or stamp required by law, at the time of emptying such cask or package to efface and obliterate said mark stamp or brand

"Any such cask or package from which said mark, stamp, and brand is not so defaced and obliterated, as here in required, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized by any officer of Internal Revenue wherever found * * * * Any person who shall fail or neglect to efface and obliterate said mark, stamp or brand at the time of emptying such cask or package, or who shall receive any such cask or package, or any part there of, * * * * shall be deemed guilty of a felony and on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one year nor more than five years."

Parties in Yuma county have already been complained of for having in their possession casks from which liquors have been drawn off, and the marks, stamps, and brands, not obliterated, and such parties will be presented to the next Grand Jury. All liquor dealers who desire to avoid difficulty should comply with the requirements of the above section LEVI DASHFORD, Collector

STEEL, GILLOTT'S, 5-20, 7-30, 10-40, GREEN Back, and Gold Pens, at BARNARD & CO'S,
m19-1m Stationers, Prescott.

IF YOU WANT TO MARRY IN THIS COUNTY, just buy your Wedding Cards, Envelopes, and Perfumed Ink, at BARNARD & CO'S,
m19-1m Stationers, Prescott, A. T.

PHOTO. and AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PORTfolios, Banket's Cases, Wallets, Diaries, Pass, Blank and Copy Books, Blotting, Drawing, Supreme Court, and Legal Paper, Bristol, and Perforated Board, Slates, Pencils, Wax and Seals. Also a complete assortment of Writing Material, at BARNARD & CO'S,
m19 1m Stationers, Prescott, A. T.

☞ NOTHING CHEAP, but "POOR TOBACco," at BARNARD & CO.'S,
m19-1m Stationers, Prescott, A. T.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The mill formerly owned by G A. Johnson, now stored near the Sterling mill, will be sold cheap for cash. The mill consists of engine, boiler, and one 5 stamp battery, with all the necessary machinery for a good mill. For particulars, apply to
mar19 A. O. NOYES.

A. WOLFF, San Bernardino. S. FOLKS, 410 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.

WOLFF & FOLKS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
m19'70 San Bernardino, California.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Beg leave to call the attention of the Citizens and Military of Prescott and Central Arizona, to the large and extremely well-selected stock of goods which they have lately received from California and the East. They are now opening the

Largest and Most Fashionable Assortment of

CLOTHING

Ever brought to this Market,

Consisting, in part, of

Fine French and Domestic Cassimere Suits,
Castor Beaver and Broadcloth "
Pioneer, Mission, Oregon, Shaker Flannel and Eastern Underware,
Cassimere, Broadcloth and Beaver Piece Goods, for Suits.
Also, the Largest, Most Fashionable Assortment of HATS in town.

Boots and Shoes.

Their assortment of BOOTS is large and well-selected, consisting of

Heavy Nailed, Single Soled, Nailed,
Hungarian Tap, Double Sole,
Wire-Quilted and Fine Sewed Boots,
Heavy, Nailed Brogans,
Fine Calf, Oxford Ties and
Cloth Gaiter Shoes.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

They now have on hand, Peach, Navy, Natural Leaf, and Sunny Side Chewing Tobacco Olive, Grape, Rose, Flower of Virginia and Lone Jack Smoking Tobacco. Also, a large and graded assortment of fine brands of Nuts, Almonds, Dates and Raisins; Henry Rifles and Carbines, Shot Guns, Colt's Pistols, Bowie Knives, Fixed Ammunition of every description, Caps, Powder and Lead, Carpets, Rugs, Wall Paper, Curtains and Curtain Damask, Table Linen, Wooden and Willow Ware, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Patent and Thermometer Churns, Wagons, Buggies, Bullwhips and Blacksnakes, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Hosiery, Silk, Linen and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, a full assortment of all kinds of writing Paper, Envelopes, Steel and Gold Pens, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Cooking Extracts, Hostetter's, Plantation, Walker's and Bonekamp's Bitters, Cutlery, Fiddles, Fiddle Strings, Accordeons, Dice and Dice Boxes, Bone Checks, Cribbage and Chess Boxes, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

LADIES' GOODS.

To the ladies they would say that they have the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Prescott, such as Calicoes, Cambrics, Poplins, Arabs, Swiss Brilliantines, Chambray, Flannels and Silk Dress Goods, as well as Hats, Kid Gloves, Ladie's Riding Buck Gloves, French Dress Patterns, Parasols, Kid Shoes, Balmorals, Bleached and Unbleached Domestics, Bed Ticking, and everything needed by ladies.

LIQUORS.

Shortly to arrive, a fine assortment of Whisky, Brandy, Sherry, Port, Claret, Wine, Curacoa, and Maraschino.

Shortly to Arrive,

A fine assortment of Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery and Agricultural Implements.

In fine, they believe that they have got nearly everything that may be wanted in this vicinity—from a needle to a grindstone,—which they propose to sell lower for cash than the same articles have ever before been sold in this market.

Give them a call and judge for yourself.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

mar19-1m

SAM'L TODD, A. E. DAVIS.

TODD & DAVIS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Clothing,
Provisions,
Liquors and
Tobacco.

MOHAVE CITY, ARIZONA.

Are prepared to sell at as low prices for *cash* as any house on the Colorado River

Particular attention given to orders. m19.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of MICHAEL HANNON, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to James Riley, at his residence in Kirkland Valley, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona

JAMES RILEY, Administrator.
By J. P. HARGRAVE, Attorney.
Kirkland Valley, A. T., March 19, 1870.

PRESCOTT LODGING HOUSE.

[Second story of Jackson & Bro.'s building, Montezuma Street.]

Clean, comfortable beds, furnished by the week or night.

NEWTON COLE.

Pioneer Meat Market.

Granite Street, Prescott.



Constantly on hand,

Beef, Pork, Mutton,



Pork Sausages, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

WM. N. KELLY, Proprietor.

Prescott, November 27, 1869.

PURE COD LIVER OIL
At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

Prescott Advertisements.

E. J. COOK. ED. F. BOWERS.

COOK & BOWERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets
Prescott, Arizona. m27'69

MAGNOLIA BREWERY AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona Territory.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

LAGER BEER,

For Wholesale and Retail, in Bottles or Kegs.

THE SALOON is well supplied with excellent Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., and contains

Two Good Billiard Tables.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

m14'68 A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

JACKSON & BRO'S

Bar & Billiard Saloon,

Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,
Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated, refurnished and fixed up our Saloon, so that it is now the neatest and coolest place of resort in Northern Arizona. JACKSON & BRO.
Prescott, February 6, 1869.

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.



Excellent Lager Beer,

Of our own manufacture,



Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Always on hand, and for sale.

JACKSON & BRO.

Prescott, October 2, 1869.

NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

PRESCOTT, March 10th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with provisions of Internal Revenue Laws, Section 19,—that appeals from the action of the Assistant Assessors of this district, in regard to assessments on the annual list of taxes for 1870, will be received and determined at my office in Prescott, from the first to the sixth of April next, during business hours each day.

All appeals must be made in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is desired, and stating the error complained of.

Communications sent by mail will receive immediate attention

HENRY A. BIGELOW,
Assessor District of Arizona.

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

For Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

We keep constantly on hand, at the mill, on Groom Creek, six miles from Prescott, and at the yard, in town, large quantities of lumber for sale at the following prices, in gold:

Good merchantable, at mill, ... $10'00 per M.
Clear, ... 60,00 " "
Ten dollars, additional, at yard.

No departure from these prices.
No sales made except for money or accepted orders.

A. O. NOYES,
GEO. CURTIS.

Prescott, March 5, 1870. sep17'67

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live" is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

The Miner.

An Infamous Outrage and Judicial Farce.

[From the Los Angeles News, March 1.]

Last December a man in this city who goes by the name of Lee, enticed away a little child some twelve years old, with the purpose of inducing cohabitation under the forms of marriage. He is a man upwards of forty years old. As the procurement of a license was an impossibility, he picked up a "so-called" preacher of the Gospel (God save the mark) who, for the sum of $40, or thereabouts, consented to aid in the infernal scheme which was to result in the prostitution of this mere infant. The parties entered an open boat, and sailed out upon salt water until they supposed that they were outside the jurisdiction of this State. There, the horrible farce of pretending to unite in solemn marriage, this lecherous old human with this tender infant, scarcely old enough to leave her mother's knee, was gone through with. We leave after details to the imagination. The child succeeded in returning to its mother. The mis-called minister of the Gospel, who, for his pieces of silver, lent himself to the accomplishment of the above outrage, was indicted by the Grand Jury, and on Saturday, was put on trial in the County Court and convicted under the Statute which prohibits the solemnization of marriage, between parties, any one of whom is under a given age, under a penalty of not more than $500. The name of the professed minister who, for filthy lucre, thus debased his profession, is ALLISON COPLIN. The narrow forehead, hatchet face, thin lips and generally sneaking expression hovering about the features, forbid that one should wonder at his part in the outrage perpetrated. There are crimes too deep and too damning to be reached by ordinary process of law. Does not this come within the category? Think of a sniving, canting specimen of the human race, one who claims to be a teacher among men; one who with holy professions upon his lips, lends himself for his forty pieces of silver, to the perpetration of an outrage at which the sentiment of every decent person instinctively revolts. Is not this literally stealing the "livery of the Court of Heaven to serve the Devil in?" (we beg pardon of his satanic majesty for the suggestion) we submit that universal execration should rain upon the heads of all engaged in the affair. If professed ministers of the Gospel can be found who will so prostitute their supposed holy office, who that has an infant daughter can feel assured that some lecherous old scoundrel may not entice her away and accomplish a violation of her person through their aid. Oh, for a whip of scorpions to lash such rascals naked through the world. Yesterday the Reverend sinner was brought into Court, and to the amazement of many was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $25. Twenty-five dollars! Verily the Rev. *Coplin* may continue in the trade. It is a good business. Forty dollars received for the perpetration of the crime and twenty-five dollars fine. Fifteen dollars cleared in the operation. Is not this a judicial farce? We think so.

The Cost of War.

The modern French peace apostle, M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, has published the bill of cost for each war for sixteen years past. He has adhered to the utmost possible exactness, preferring to give us under rather than over estimates.

In this day when many are talking so loudly about a war with England, about helping the Cubans, annexing the Dominion, freeing Ireland, triple alliances, etc., etc., it may be well for us to glance at the little bill of cost in men and money for past wars. Of course, it is impossible to reckon the vast sums lost by the stagnation of business, the destruction of crops, houses and public improvements, and the general ruinous effects of war.

In the Crimean war 784,991 lives were lost. The number of killed was only 53,007, while those who died of wounds and disease numbered 731,984. The total cost of this war was seventeen hundred millions of dollars. To this we must add another hundred millions incurred by Austria and Prussia in maintaining a safe neutral attitude.

The war in Italy, which followed the Crimean struggle, cost 63,000 men and $300,000,000.

During the American rebellion it is estimated that 1,730,000 men were lost, and the financial loss to the North and South are estimated at *seven thousand millions* of dollars! The European losses caused by the cotton famine are estimated at $800,000,000, or enough to have bought every slave in America at the rate of two hundred dollars each.

In the Schleswig war there was a loss of 3,500 men and an outlay of thirty-six millions of dollars.

The Prussian war of 1866 gives a loss of 55,000 men, and an expenditure of three hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

In view of all these great losses of men and money can we wonder that industry languishes and commerce suffers? Between the years of 1853 and 1866 the loss of human life in war has been to the extent of 2,636,491. The financial losses amount to thousands of millions of dollars. "This sum," observes Beaulieu, "if employed in works of peace would have entirely transformed the social and financial condition of civilized nations. But the evil genius of war has devoured the whole of it in fourteen years, in order to sweep from the earth nearly 2,700,000 men!"

Let us then try to observe the apostolic injunction, and, as far as possible, "live peaceably with all men."

THE *American Farm Book* mentions a horse that died at sixty-seven years of age, and another was quite coltish in his forty-fifth year. These cases of longevity were doubtless the results of good care. It is never economy to put a horse to the utmost of his strength to obtain a great amount of work, or to feed sparingly to save provender.

MEN are often treated like barrels—the empty ones made to stand up, the full ones laid down.—[Jean Paul.

Senator Stewart on the Apache and Pacific Railroad.

In a debate in the United States Senate, February 19th, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, said, in reply to Senator Casserly, of California:

The Senator speaks of the enormous railroad grants through Arizona, New Mexico, and Montana. What is the condition of that country without railroads? It has been, so long as the history of man can trace it, traversed by a few murderous savages. The Apaches in Arizona never fought a battle in their lives, but have been assassins traveling from central Arizona to the City of Mexico in parties of two and three, and assassinating at night. They have destroyed civilization for hundreds of miles around them. Should we preserve that barbarism for the future? No, let us have it developed in the living present.

He then spoke of the land given the Central Pacific road as follows:

Not an acre of it would have been sold without the road, and the only possibility of disposing of it was by the making of the road. It could not be utilized by man without a road. Why preserve those lands for the Apache Indians? Why plead for barbarism? Why not plead for civilization? Why talk about the American people being robbed and the world being robbed of these lands when the energy of this nation is attempting to open up the continent? The lands on the lines of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads were a waste without the road; but there are some good lands on these lines, and by means of a road a great quantity of land will be utilized, mines will be developed, and the country will progress; but without a road it was all reserved for desolation.

And in conclusion he rebuked the backward policy of certain Senators, who object to granting lands in aid of constructing railroads:

I undertake to say that it is unsound, it is unstatesmanlike, it is a step backward. I do not desire to accuse those gentlemen of being obstructionists, but I can speak of that argument as behind the age. It is a plea for desolation; it is a plea for the abandonment of the great West; it is a plea for leaving that country to savages; it is a plea against the manufactures of the East; it is a plea against the labor of Europe; it is a plea against the progress of civilization. We will civilize the country; we will develope its resources; we will make highways over it for men. I do not intend to indulge in any philippic or to question any person's motives; but I say the position that this is a bad policy is unsound, and has been condemned for twenty years by the repeated votes of both Houses of Congress upon mature discussion.

All Sorts of Items.

THE greatest pleasure I know is to do a good action by stealth and have it found out by accident.—[Lamb.

No school is more necessary to children than that of patience, because either the will must be broken in childhood or the heart in old age.—[Richter.

"Is your master at home?" "No, sir, he's out." "Mistress at home?" "No, sir, she's out." "Then I'll step in and sit by the fire." "That's out, too."

THE friend that hides from us our faults is of less service to us than the enemy that upbraids us with them.

MEN very often go into business as though they had the most implicit faith that God in some way would prosper laziness.

A WOMAN, who says she is "a medium by birth," writes to a Cincinnati paper a card defending herself against charges made against her, and adding: "I earn my living by cultivating insanity to usefulness. I call it metaphysics." Thus we have another definition.

MISS VINNIE REAM is said to be trying to do Parson Brownlow in marble. A Western paper suggests that the devil be asked to give a sitting for "expression."

PRINCE ARTHUR'S valet denounces American beer as "'orribly hodorous hof rosin."

A MASSACHUSETTS preacher relates the following funny story: Seeing a dirty-faced urchin at the fence, in front of a house, the preacher stopped and said, "Is your father at home?" "No, he's gone to church." "Is your mother in?" "No, she's gone, too." "Then you are all by yourself?" "No, Sam's thar, huggin' the nigger gal." "That's bad." "Yes, it's bad, but it's the best he can do."

THE most ignorant have sufficient knowledge to detect the faults of others; the most clearsighted are blind to their own.

DOGMATISM.—When once a man is determined to believe, the very absurpity of the doctrine confirms him in it.—[Junius.

WHITTIER, being asked for an autograph, a short time ago, at once complied by penning the following couplet:

"The name is but the shadow, which we find
Too often larger than the man behind."

A MIGHTY hunter in Summerhill, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, treed a wild-cat and bravely ran away and left his dog to watch it. The dog stood on the burning deck, so to speak, until the wild-cat got hungry, when she came down and *ate up* the dog. The hunter now congratulates himself more than ever on his wise course.

AN English steamer, freighted with live stock, burned up one hundred hogs in order to reach port, coal having entirely given out.

SOME of the towns in Ohio are holding "hard time balls," the invitations being printed on brown paper, and everybody wearing old clothes.

IT is said that *Harper's Illustrated* sues Charles A. Dana for the cost of publishing his face and history. Which is an eye-opener on the "self-made man" business.

THE British iron-clad *Monarch* is pronounced by a Yankee commander to be "the most formidable and efficint iron-clad vessel of war for ocean service in the world."

PROF. AGASSIZ has been ill for several months past.

THE "WALTER" PRINTING MACHINE.—This new and powerful machine was entirely designed and manufactured on the London *Times* premises. *Morgan's British Trade Journal* gives a description of it, from which we quote and condense:

The new invention does not in the least resemble any existing printing machine, unless it be the calendering machine, which has possibly furnished the type of it. At the printing end it looks like a collection of small cylinders or rollers. The paper, mounted on a huge reel as it comes from the paper mill, goes in at one end in an endless web, 3,800 yards in length, seems to fly through among the cylinders, and issues forth at the other in two descending torrents of sheets, accurately cut into lengths, and printed on both sides. The rapidity with which it works may be inferred from the fact that the printing cylinders (around which the stereotyped plates are fixed) while making their impressions on the paper, travel at the surprising speed of 200 revolutions a minute.

This machine requires only three boys and an overseer to work it, and turns out, per hour, 11,000 sheets printed on both sides. The Hoe requires eighteen men, and turns out 7,000.

CINCINNATI is to have a grand "holy jubilee" in June next.

FOREIGN window glass is fast displacing the domestic article in Boston market. Vessels constantly arrive there from Antwerp laden with window glass alone.

EX-SENATOR WIGFALL is residing at Idaho, Colorado Territory.

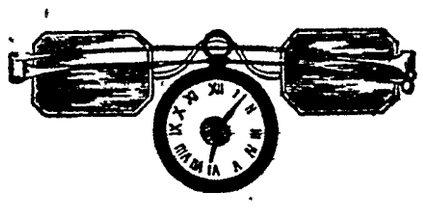
A Memphis negro is under arrest for playing his banjo beneath the window of a banker's daughter and singing, "I'se loan-ly tonight, lub."

Prescott Advertisements.

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness. au7

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,



Done in Good Style, At the MINER Office

Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

JOHN H. MARION, Proprietor.

Prescott, Arizona, April 10, 1869.

PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Next door to the MINER Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER,

Liquors and Cigars,

Always on hand and for sale.



As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and trying our medicine.

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILIP SHEERER.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

WARM AND COLD



At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon,

Montezuma Street,.....Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved manner THEODORE OTTO.

EHRENBERG.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers In

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are now located at the new

TOWN OF "EHRENBERG,"

Where they are prepared to receive merchandise, for storage or transportation, free of charge.

EHRENBERG is situate on the east bank of the Colorado river, seven miles below La Paz, at the best and most convenient landing on the river, and is connected with the principal towns of the interior by good wagon roads.

The benefits to be derived by shipping goods *via* Ehrenburg are, *a saving of five dollars per ton*, and less handling of goods.

Freight to Wickenburg, four cents from the landing.

All merchandise consigned to us, either for storage or transportation, will be attended to with care and despatch.

For further particulars, inquire of

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
Ehrenburg, Arizona.

sep18'69tf

A. BARNETT,

.... DEALER IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67

Prescott Advertisements.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Keep on hand, for sale, at very low prices, for cash, a fine assortment of

GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods,

Mission, Pioneer and Cassimere Shirts,

Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,

Confectionery, Stationery. Tobacco, Cigars,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Buckskin and Kid Gloves, Cutlery, Clocks,

Henry, Spencer and Colt's Rifles, Colt's Pistols, Blasting and Sporting Powder,

Fixed Ammunition,

Caps, Fuse,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Fine Meerschaum Pipes,

Also, an excellent assortment of

DRY-GOODS.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
Corner Granite and Gurley streets,
jan9'69 Prescott, Arizona

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott,  **Arizona.**

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Ball's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G. D. KENDALL.

☞ Dr. Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

At La Paz and Prescott.

... DEALERS IN ....

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott.

nov2'67tf

WORMSER & WERTHEIMER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

M. WORMSER,
A. WERTHEIMER.

Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870. my16'68

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of Ready-Made BOOTS, etc., for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen.

Boots, shoes, etc., made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable. JOHN LAUGHLIN.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The Peoples' Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permenent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. feb19m3

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

Swiss Stomach Bitters.

The first and most healthful Tonic ever introduced into the United States is still the leading article, and more of this sold than of all other so-called Tonics or Bitters.

For Sale to the Trade by TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 409 and 411 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

WM. H. HARDY, Plaintiff, *vs.* HENRY A. BROWN, surviving partner of the firm of Silverthorn & Brown, Defendant.

Whereas an execution has been issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, by the clerk thereof, in favor of the above plaintiff, Wm. H. Hardy, and against the defendant, Henry A Brown, directed to me, requiring me to make the sum of two thousand eight hundred thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($2,836 50), and three hundred sixty-seven and 61-100 dollars ($367 61), costs and disbursements, together with accruing costs, to satisfy said judgment, out of the personal property belonging to said Henry A. Brown, and, if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then, out of the real property belonging to said Henry A. Brown situated in my county.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Yavapai county, by virtue of the authority in me vested, have levied upon and will offer for sale, at public auction, and will sell to the highest cash bidder, in front of the County Court-Room, in Prescott, county and Territory aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Henry A. Brown, attached on the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1869, in and to the following mentioned and described property, to wit:

200	feet of mining ground in the	Chispa	Lode;
400	" "	Justice	"
300	" "	Bonnie Blue	"
300	" "	Bed Rock	"
300	" "	Boggs	"
300	" "	Dividend	"
200	" "	Adventurer	"
400	" "	Troy	"
100	" "	Sonoma	"
200	" "	Ella	"
200	" "	Eurydice	"
150	" "	Buncombe	"
200	" "	Bourbon	"
200	" "	Creole	"
200	" "	Yucatan	"
200	" "	Roxobella	"
200	" "	General Mason	"
250	" "	Burro	"
250	" "	Montezuma	"
200	" "	Mount Oro	"
225	" "	Mt. Parnassus	"
225	" "	Java	"
200	" "	Big Rump	"
220	" "	Hector	"
200	" "	Honey Comb	"
200	" "	Prometheus	"
100	" "	Golden Wreath	"
200	" "	Bullion	"
200	" "	Orion	"
300	" "	Big Bug	"
600	" "	Eugenie	"
200	" "	Galena	"

All of which are undivided interests in the original discovery locations on the several lodes or veins above mentioned, situated in Big Bug Mining District, county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Also, Six hundred (600) feet of mining ground on the TIE TIE lode situated in Walker Mining District, county and Territory aforesaid.

Witness my hand, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1870.

JOHN L. TAYLOR,
m5t4 Sheriff Yavapai County, Arizona.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, duly made and entered on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1869, in the matter of the estate of John T Howell, deceased, the undersigned Administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, A D. 1870, in front of the Court House in the town of Prescott, all the right, title and interest that the said intestate had at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest which said estate may have acquired by operation of law, or otherwise, in addition to that of the said intestate at the time of his death, in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of agricultural and mineral lands, lying and being situate in the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to wit:

Possessory right to 160 acres of agricultural land in Kirkland Valley

200 feet in the Big Bug lode, No. 3, N. E. Ex., Big Bug Mining District.

100 feet in Goodwin Lode, 1st Ex. N. E.

200 feet in Turkey Creek Lode, commencing at west end of John Laughlin's claim.

300 feet, Alza Lode, commencing 1400 feet from discoverer's claim.

361 feet, Pocohantas Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Planet Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Wabash Lode, discovery.

All of which are situated in Turkey Creek Quartz Mining District.

300 feet, Swain Lode, discovery

300 feet, Little Giant Lode, discovery

300 feet, Genuine Lode, discovery

300 feet, Spring Valley Lode, discovery,

300 feet, Hassayampa Lode, discovery

400 feet, Mountain Maid Lode, discovery

700 feet, Mountain Chief Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Canadian Lode, discovery.

Situated in the Hassayampa Quartz Mining District.

50 feet, Vulture Lode, nine hundred and fifty-four feet from eastern end of Henry Wickenburg's discovery claim.

Also, 400 feet in Robin Lode, discovery location, situated in Wickenburg Quartz Mining District.

Terms of Sale cash, to be paid to the Auctioneer, or the undersigned, on the day of sale.

JOHN R. MASTERSON,
Administrator of the estate of John T. Howell, deceased.
Dated, March 5, 1870. m5t

Miscellaneous.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office Chief Quartermaster Sub-District of Northern Arizona.

FORT WHIPPLE, A. T., February 14th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M., SATURDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1870, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department with

Three Hundred and Fifty (350) *Tons of Hay,*

More or less, of two thousand (2,000) pounds to the ton, and with

One Hundred and Fifty (150) *Tons of Hay,*

More or less, of two thousand (2,000) pounds to the ton, at

CAMP DATE CREEK, A. T.

Bids will be received for the entire amount, five hundred (500) tons, or for any part of that amount.

The Hay must be of the best quality raised in this section of the Territory, and must be delivered *in the stack* at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require.

Bidders will state their prices, per pound, in gold coin, for Hay, delivered in the stack, at either or both of the above mentioned military posts, and prices must be written, as well as expressed in figures.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied with a deposit of two thousand ($2,000) dollars, in U. S. Legal Tender Notes, as a guaranty that the bidder will enter into a contract made in accordance with the terms of his bid, if it should be awarded him.

Bidders will please give the names of the persons they propose to offer as sureties to a contract.

The Hay called for in this advertisement will be received subject to inspection by the receiving officers.

Payment will be made in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in legal tender notes, immediately after the receipt of the hay, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds; if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept the whole or any portion of the hay.

A copy of this advertisement [a slip cut from this paper] must be attached to each bid.

Bids that do not comply with the above requirements will not be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for supplying Hay at Fort Whipple, A. T.," or "at Camp Date Creek," or both, as the case may be, and to be addressed to the undersigned.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

C. W. FOSTER,
B't Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster of Northern Arizona.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between John Miller and Theodore Kruse, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN MILLER,
THEODORE KRUSE.

Dated, February 1, 1870. feb5

THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VII. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1870. NUMBER 13.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year	$7 00
" " Six Months	4 00
" " Three Months	2 50
Single Copies	25

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will *invariably* be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, $3 00; each additional time, $1.50. Each additional square, same rate.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

☞ *Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.*

J. H. MARION,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Tucson, Arizona,

Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory.

HARLEY H. CARTTER,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona.

Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory sep4'69tf

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Prescott, Arizona.

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of the U. S Army,)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity Can be found at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott

Prescott, November 7, 1868.

G. W. BARNARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

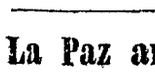
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R. B. YUILL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

La Paz and San Bernardino.



The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S. Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California, every Wednesday Morning, on the arrival of the Los Angeles stages, for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.

☞ Passengers, packages, etc, transported at low rates.

Agents—JOSEPH MARKS, San Bernardino; GRAY & CO, La Pa. WATERS & NOBLE, Proprietors.

San Bernardino, March 20, 1869. apr20tf

ARIZONA STAGE LINE.

La Paz to Prescott.



Regular Weekly Trips, by Stage, with the Mail, will be made between La Paz and Prescott. A four-horse passenger stage will leave La Paz every Saturday, connecting with the the stages on the California end of the line, from San Bernardino; arriving at Wickenburg on Mondays, and at Prescott on Tuesdays. Passengers returning will arrive at La Paz on Fridays, connecting with the stage for California that departs Saturday morning.

☞ Packages, &c., forwarded on reasonable terms.

JAMES GRANT, Contractor.

Prescott, October 2, 1869.

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A full supply of all the **Patent Medicines** At Dr. KENDALL'S Pioneer Drug Store.

Letters From New York.

[CORRESPONDENCE ARIZONA MINER.]

CANANDAGUA, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1870.

Editor Arizona Miner:

It is to be hoped that my long silence will not be construed as either forgetfulness of, or indifference to, my Arizona friends, or loss of interest in the welfare of the Territory. Were there such a tendency in me, the regular receipt of the MINER would neutralize it. And allow me here and now to return my thanks for the MINER, and to congratulate your readers on the opportunities afforded them by the MINER to keep correctly posted in regard to Territorial matters. With so good a correspondent as you have in New York, it would seem fitting for me to keep silent. But, the remembrance of so many of my Arizona friends, still residents thereof, cause me to think that an occasional word will not be unwelcome from me, and surely it is pleasant to me to speak that word occasionally. In imagination I take an occasional ramble over the mountains of Arizona, and revisit my friends on the farms and in the mines. And, at times, I feel as though it would gladden me exceedingly to revisit the land of the Apache. But, perhaps this may not be permitted me, at least, not until there is a railroad touching the Territory, which I hope may soon be a reality.

Aside from the doings, or rather non-doings of Congress and several of the State Legislatures, there is little to occupy the mind of thinkers, or feed the insatiable maw of newsmongers. The work of "reconstruction" drags its slow length along, and affords a distant prospect of completion. The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment seems to be a fixed fact. The repeal of all laws in regard to the franking privilege, and making every man pay his own postage, found great favor in the House and was passed by a large majority. But the Senate will most certainly defeat the whole thing. The whole matter was, no doubt, a put up affair, to enable members of the House to make a fair showing to their constituents, and let the blame fall upon men who hold their office six years; before the expiration of which time the matter will be forgotten.

Some of our lubricious representatives at Washington are making a great fuss over the polygamy of Mormondom. The departure from Washington clerkships of several hundred females, has made our sky-larking Congressmen jealous of Brigham Young. So long as the department clerkships were filled with their favorites and mistresses "all went merry as a marriage bell," for it was not prudent for them to cast the first stone. No good man can for a moment justify polygamy; but there are other evils not second to it. This much can be said, that polygamy at Salt Lake has the semblance of law and order, and is regulated by custom or canons of the Church, and, though disgusting in every view, it has not the infernalism, the beastiality and diabolism of the harlotry of Washington and all other large cities of Christendom. In Utah not one twentieth of the women are duplicate wives, while in our large cities, as New York and Washington, every seventh woman is a prostitute or mistress. In Mormondom, the husband is bound to take care of his wives and children. In Christendom, the mistress and harlot are thrown aside by their paramours to rot and perish, and the offspring is strangled at its birth. The rebuke, "physician, heal thyself," might be applied to many political saints at the capital.

Of the corruptions and crimes of New York, a paper of that city speaks as follows: "Criminality is sheltered by partisanship; wickedness exults in assured impurity. All through the community the countlessly varied elements of avarice and intrigue are let loose without check, to prey upon the vitals of society and mock at all threats of restraint. The very air is thick with moral pestilence.

* * * The daily record of crime is appalling. Taxation becomes—to the extent to which it is carried—organized and legalized robbery. The safeguards and barriers of justice are overthrown, and office itself becomes the reward and premium of successful invasion of the rights of the people."

Several of the State Legislatures have attempted to impeach their Governors and Judges, and so numerous are the delinquencies of officials, that to seek office is a presumption that the applicant is spoiling to perpetuate a villainy.

In the military department there are a host of supernumeraries who are drawing large pay and rendering no service but that of destroying bad whiskey. Thus, while there is a great cry of retrenchment, and really, the people demand it, an endless horde of vampires are feeding upon the nation, and rendering no service. In fact, it seems to be a fixed policy of those in power to multiply offices and furnish places to vagabond politicians. No man can see either the propriety or justice of paying General Sherman eighteen thousand dollars a year, and Chief Justice Chase six thousand. The tendency of exalting the military above the civil power may end in the entire subjugation of the latter to the former, as in France and the European countries.

It is not well to be fearful, but there are tendencies hellward as well as heavenward.

March 1, 1870.

In my last, I intended to have mentioned a fact of portentious import, in connection with our common schools. In this State our public schools are free. In New York City, last year, about half a million of dollars were given to the Catholic schools in that City. I do not object to the Catholic Church teaching her doctrines wherever she can—but to tax the people for teaching the doctrines of that Church is simply an outrage. Everything taught in the Catholic schools is taught equally as well in our common schools, except their religious doctrines. For the very purpose of teaching these, the Catholic schools are opened, and the people are taxed to support them. If this is not establishing a religion I know not what is. And any one can see that is in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution of our Government. If there is one thing more than another, that we should foster and guard with zealous care, it is our common school system. The course pursued in New York, threatens not only to destroy our common schools but to subvert the whole history and spirit of the nation on the question of religious liberty. Sectarianism should be kept out of our public schools, so that all objections arising from this cause may be waived. In Cincinnati the Bible was excluded from the public schools on this ground, and I think very justly, as it entirely removes all objections against our schools on the ground of sectarianism. And, besides if we are to give to Catholic schools, why not to Jewish and every other sect?

The remains of Geo. Peabody, (the noble fosterer of education,) have been received and entombed with becoming ceremonies and honors. He was one of the most liberal men of any age or nation, and his benefactions were wisely distributed. In the schools which he had founded and assisted, he has opened up fountains of good that will flow on to the end of time. Such men live forever in the influence they have exerted in the world. But, looking back at the bottom of his worldly success, the query arises, whence came the enormous wealth (over five millions) which he distributed? It was created mainly by labor. Then how come it to accumulate in his hands so largely? Did he give an equivalent for it all? If so, where did he obtain the wealth he exchanged; or was it all the price of his labor and effort. But few men ever remember the fact that wealth taken from the creator of it, without giving in return an equivalent, is nothing less than legal robbery. This money-grabbing, wealth accumulating business is not always, in its real essence, altogether the sweetest, divinest thing in the world. The giving, when gotten, is pretty and pleasant to all.

I am no maligner of riches, for I see there are none who lay offerings upon, and bow before the altars of the god, Poverty. His subjects are many, but his worshipers are few, or none. Nor do I dispute the charms of civilization and its sweet moralities. Yet, I somewhat question the delights afforded, by thatched cottages, boiled turnips and "beans straight." A woman of questionable age may find ineffable delight in devotion and immaculate and icy chastity, with a very small income, but if some miracle could remove twenty years from her shoulders and restore "sweet sixteen" and ten thousand a year, the delights of the rosary and meditations on chastity would give way to other means of delight and improvement of her time. The man is sage or saint who extols the sweetness of philosophy and despises riches when he has not a "red" in his purse. But should an inheritance of forty thousand come to his possession, it would be a chance if he ever went to the confessional, or remembered one of those fine maxims which he drank so freely the night before, for want of wine. Say what we may, the love of money, (or rather that which it will procure—luxury and splendor—), is ineradicable from the human soul—all the theological thrashing bestowed upon it, all the ugly and sharp things said about it will avail but little. The remedy for the extreme action of this passion, is to rightly apply labor, so as to produce so much that all can be supplied, and at least made comfortable.

Political affairs get badly mixed. A colored man Judge of the Supreme Court in South Carolina; another, U. S. Senator from Mississippi; a murderer, Minister to Spain; another holding office in Washington. South Carolina and Mississippi exalting the negro, more than Massachusetts. New York, once the strong-hold of Freesoil, now staunchly Democratic. Politics makes strange bed fellows.

VAG.

Local Aid to Railroads.

The following is from the San Francisco *Commercial Herald:*

We are indebted to the Hon. J. Ross Browne for a pamphlet on the "Policy of Extending Local Aid to Railroads, etc." The author goes into an exhaustive treaties on this subject, and furnishes any amount of data and statistical facts, drawn from a great variety of sources, and collated with a careful attention to their order. While Mr. Browne discusses the policy of constructing railroads, generally, particular notice is made of one to penetrate the San Joaquin Valley, and terminate at the Colorado river. We presume that no sensible person will now question the value of railroads to every interest in the country. One might as well question the value of navigable streams, and in places where these do not exist the deficiency must be made good by artificial means, the best of which now known to us is found in the construction of railroads. Is there a farmer, merchant, miner, or manufacturer who would not delight to have a fine river run close to his place of abode or business? Is there one who would not pay largely for so great a facility? Or, is there one who would not consent to be heavily taxed to remove any removable obstruction to the free navigation of such a stream?

Some minds are so singularly constructed that they entertain suspicion and distrust of a new project that may be proposed to them, and reject it with some show of feeling, if it involves pecuniary outlay. With an expression of low cunning, they exclaim, "*pas si bete.*" Others, again, are sadly afflicted with a morbid envy, and invariably oppose whatever offers no immediate tangible benefit to themselves, simply because it may prove advantageous to others. A third class depend entirely on the opinions of certain men around whom they gyrate like petty satelites, and never have an opinion of their own, although self-love and vanity combine to create the impression that they are the real authors of their words and deeds. Before they act it is indispensable that they should know what their leaders are going to do. A fourth class do not, never did, and never will possess sufficient comman sense to comprehend any proposition outside the regular routine of their insipid existences. They are just so many obstacles to progress and are more difficult of removal than ordinary stocks and stones. Unfortunately, the great bulk of mankind is composed of these four classes, which, if left to themselves, would soon relapse into barbarism. From them arises the mass of opposition, indifference, and brutal ignorance which intelligent, progressive men have to overcome and set aside before improvements can be made. Deprive any one limb of its arterial circulation, of its connection with the heart, and it will straighway perish. The great valleys of this State are precisely in that condition; they have no healthy circulation, no intimate connection with the heart—with market—and are perishing. Railways will supply that need, and freshen them with prosperous vitality. We regard this subject from a general point of view, leaving details for engineers and constructors. Mr. Browne is doing good service in a good cause. Our sympathies are in full accord with his views and aims.

THE homes of America, says Timothy Titcomb, will not become what they should be until a true idea of life shall become widely implanted. The worship of the dollar does more to degrade American homes than anything else. The chief end of life is to gather gold, and that gold is counted lost which hangs a picture on the wall, which purchases flowers for the yard, which buys a toy or book for the eager hands of childhood.

Is this the whole of human life? Then it is a mean, meagre and most undesirable thing. A child will go forth from such a stall, glad to find free air, and a wide pasture. The influence of such a home upon him in after life will be none at all, or nothing good. Thousands are rushing from homes like these every year. They crowd into villages. They swarm into all places where life is clothed with a higher significance; and the old shell or home is deserted by every bird as soon as it can fly. Ancestral homesteads and patrimonial acres to such children have no sacredness; and when the father and mother die, the stranger's presence obliterates associations that should be among the most sacred of all things. I would have you strive to build up for yourselves and your children a home that never will be lightly parted with—a home which will be to those whose lives have been associated with it, the most interesting precious spot on earth. I would have that home the abode of dignity, beauty, grace, love, genial friendship and happy associations. Out from such a home I would have good influences flow into the neighborhood, in such a home I would see ambition taking root and receiving generous culture. And then I would see you, young husbands and wives, happy. Do not deprive yourselves of such influences as will come through an institution like this. No money can pay you for such a deprivation. No circumstances but those of utter poverty can justify you in denying these influences to your children.

IN France there is one Israelite to two hundred and forty of the population; in England, one to seven hundred and twenty-eight; and in Austria one to thirty-one.

Letter from New York.

[CORRESPONDENCE ARIZONA MINER.]

NEW YORK CITY, February 22, 1870.

During this entire week we have had bitter, cold weather. Tuesday, the Thermometer went as low as eight. This cold snap appears to have taken everybody by surprise, as all were flattering themselves that the winter had passed. To-day the Park lakes were opened to the public for skating, for the first time this season. The different skating rinks have been open since Tuesday, and have been very largely attended.

Our carnival of crime still continues, and we have at least one murder daily. Reynolds, the murderer of Townsend, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of April, thus falsifying his remark that hanging for murder was played out in New York. This verdict has given universal satisfaction, as the murder was one of the most wanton and cruel that has happened in our city for a number of years.

The work of bridging the East River is steadily, but slowly, progressing, it being necessary to use a sub-marine blasting apparatus to remove some of the huge boulders found in the bed of the river. It is calculated to have the piers built up to high water mark by May 1st.

Amusements with us are still very active. At the Grand Opera House the Twelve Temptations continue to draw crowded houses, as does, also, Booth, with Hamlet, at his Theatre. At Niblos, Fechter has made way for Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, who appear nightly in an Irish drama. At the Olympic, Fox appears in his burlesque of Hamlet, and completely packs the house. Fron-Fron, a new comedy, holds the boards at the Fifth Avenue. The circus, minstrel, and variety theatres are presenting attractive bills and receiving a large share of the public favor.

Mercantile business is still very low, but merchants look for a heavy spring trade, and will be competent to appreciate it. W.

March 1st, 1870.

Spring opens bright and beautiful, and we are indulging in the hope that this month will be calm and pleasant, instead of the raw, blustering one that March usually is. We have had sufficient cold weather to dispel all fears respecting our ice crop. The ice companies have engaged an extra force of men, and are hard at work filling their storehouses.

Contrary to the expectations of a large majority of our citizens, Revels, the colored Senator, has been permitted to take his seat, and has already been placed upon a committee of Education and Labor.

Two more Congressmen, Deveese, from North Carolina, and Golladay, from Kentucky, have tendered their resignations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This was induced by the report of the Military Committee recommending the expulsion of both parties for trading in cadetships. Golladay denies the charge, but is unwilling to remain in the House after hearing that the committee had made up a case against him. There are many others in Congress trembling for their heads.

We are to have a double execution, on April 8th. Yesterday, a rowdy by the name of Purcell was tried for the murder of a comrade named Kiernan, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, April 8th.

Last evening, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Meehan, editor of the *Irish-American*, was standing at the corner of 4th street and Broadway, conversing with some friends, when Dr. Keenan approached him from behind and shot him twice in the neck. It is thought the wounds will terminate fatally. The Doctor was arrested immediately; and, although the shooting was witnessed by several persons, and Keenan identified as the would-be assassin, he denies having done it. Fenian difficulties are said to be the cause of this affair. A little hanging will have a tendency to put a stop to this indiscriminate use of the knife and pistol.

During the past four weeks the Cubans in this city have been very active organizing an expedition for the eastern department of Cuba. One steamer is already reported as having sailed, and others are on the point of going. The U. S. Marshal discredits these reports, although he deems them of sufficient importance to justify him in notifying the Collector of the Port, and have the cutter *Bronx* in readiness to put to sea at a moments notice. W.

SENSIBLE VIEW OF PROTECTION.—This is what Judge Winans, now a Republican member of Congress from Ohio, recently said in an able speech on the subject of free trade:

"The time has now fully come when the people and their representatives in the West may and ought to look to western interests, of the country. The protective policy is a Chinese policy.

* * * * * * * * *

"What difference can it make to a western farmer who has sold his corn, where the goods he wants were made, so that they are good and cheap? Why should he be made to pay a Massachusetts manufacturer fifty cents per yard for calico that can be imported from England for twenty-five cents? And why should he be made to do this when no part of what he pays goes to lessen taxation or the public debt? If he buys the foreign goods, he pays the tax and the Government is benefitted; but if he buys from the American manufacturer, the duty goes into the latter's pocket, and as high duties prevent importations, and therefore protect home manufacturers, the effect of the protective tariff is to tax the millions for the benefit of the few who are favored."

The Miner.

An Infamous Outrage and Judicial Farce.

[From the Los Angeles News, March 1.]

Last December a man in this city who goes by the name of Lee, enticed away a little child some twelve years old, with the purpose of inducing cohabitation under the forms of marriage. He is a man upwards of forty years old. As the procurement of a license was an impossibility, he picked up a "so-called" preacher of the Gospel (God save the mark) who, for the sum of $40, or thereabouts, consented to aid in the infernal scheme which was to result in the prostitution of this mere infant. The parties entered an open boat, and sailed out upon salt water until they supposed that they were outside the jurisdiction of this State. There, the horrible farce of pretending to unite in solemn marriage, this lecherous old human with this tender infant, scarcely old enough to leave her mother's knee, was gone through with. We leave after details to the imagination. The child succeeded in returning to its mother. The mis-called minister of the Gospel, who, for his pieces of silver, lent himself to the accomplishment of the above outrage, was indicted by the Grand Jury, and on Saturday, was put on trial in the County Court and convicted under the Statute which prohibits the solemnization of marriage, between parties, any one of whom is under a given age, under a penalty of not more than $500. The name of the professed minister who, for filthy lucre, thus debased his profession, is ALLISON COPLIN. The narrow forehead, hatchet face, thin lips and generally sneaking expression hovering about the features, forbid that one should wonder at his part in the outrage perpetrated. There are crimes too deep and too damning to be reached by ordinary process of law. Does not this come within the category? Think of a sniving, canting specimen of the human race, one who claims to be a teacher among men; one who with holy professions upon his lips, lends himself for his forty pieces of silver, to the perpetration of an outrage at which the sentiment of every decent person instinctively revolts. Is not this literally stealing the "livery of the Court of Heaven to serve the Devil in?" (we beg pardon of his satanic majesty for the suggestion) we submit that universal execration should rain upon the heads of all engaged in the affair. If professed ministers of the Gospel can be found who will so prostitute their supposed holy office, who that has an infant daughter can feel assured that some lecherous old scoundrel may not entice her away and accomplish a violation of her person through their aid. Oh, for a whip of scorpions to lash such rascals naked through the world. Yesterday the Reverend sinner was brought into Court, and to the amazement of many was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $25. Twenty-five dollars! Verily the Rev. *Coplin* may continue in the trade. It is a good business. Forty dollars received for the perpetration of the crime and twenty-five dollars fine. Fifteen dollars cleared in the operation. Is not this a judicial farce? We think so.

The Cost of War.

The modern French peace apostle, M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, has published the bill of cost for each war for sixteen years past. He has adhered to the utmost possible exactness, preferring to give us under rather than over estimates.

In this day when many are talking so loudly about a war with England, about helping the Cubans, annexing the Dominion, freeing Ireland, triple alliances, etc., etc., it may be well for us to glance at the little bill of cost in men and money for past wars. Of course, it is impossible to reckon the vast sums lost by the stagnation of business, the destruction of crops, houses and public improvements, and the general ruinous effects of war.

In the Crimean war 784,991 lives were lost. The number of killed was only 53,007, while those who died of wounds and disease numbered 731,984. The total cost of this war was seventeen hundred millions of dollars. To this we must add another hundred millions incurred by Austria and Prussia in maintaining a safe neutral attitude.

The war in Italy, which followed the Crimean struggle, cost 63,000 men and $300,000,000.

During the American rebellion it is estimated that 1,730,000 men were lost, and the financial loss to the North and South are estimated at *seven thousand millions* of dollars! The European losses caused by the cotton famine are estimated at $800,000,000, or enough to have bought every slave in America at the rate of two hundred dollars each.

In the Schleswig war there was a loss of 3,500 men and an outlay of thirty-six millions of dollars.

The Prussian war of 1866 gives a loss of 55,000 men, and an expenditure of three hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

In view of all these great losses of men and money can we wonder that industry languishes and commerce suffers? Between the years of 1853 and 1866 the loss of human life in war has been to the extent of 2,636,491. The financial losses amount to thousands of millions of dollars. "This sum," observes Beaulieu, "if employed in works of peace would have entirely transformed the social and financial condition of civilized nations. But the evil genius of war has devoured the whole of it in fourteen years, in order to sweep from the earth nearly 2,700,000 men!"

Let us then try to observe the apostolic injunction, and, as far as possible, "live peaceably with all men."

THE *American Farm Book* mentions a horse that died at sixty-seven years of age, and another was quite coltish in his forty-fifth year. These cases of longevity were doubtless the results of good care. It is never economy to put a horse to the utmost of his strength to obtain a great amount of work, or to feed sparingly to save provender.

MEN are often treated like barrels—the empty ones made to stand up, the full ones laid down.—[Jean Paul.

Senator Stewart on the Apache and Pacific Railroad.

In a debate in the United States Senate, February 19th, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, said, in reply to Senator Casserly, of California:

The Senator speaks of the enormous railroad grants through Arizona, New Mexico, and Montana. What is the condition of that country without railroads? It has been, so long as the history of man can trace it, traversed by a few murderous savages. The Apaches in Arizona never fought a battle in their lives, but have been assassins traveling from central Arizona to the City of Mexico in parties of two and three, and assassinating at night. They have destroyed civilization for hundreds of miles around them. Should we preserve that barbarism for the future? No, let us have it developed in the living present.

He then spoke of the land given the Central Pacific road as follows:

Not an acre of it would have been sold without the road, and the only possibility of disposing of it was by the making of the road. It could not be utilized by man without a road. Why preserve those lands for the Apache Indians? Why plead for barbarism? Why not plead for civilization? Why talk about the American people being robbed and the world being robbed of these lands when the energy of this nation is attempting to open up the continent? The lands on the lines of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads were a waste without the road; but there are some good lands on these lines, and by means of a road a great quantity of land will be utilized, mines will be developed, and the country will progress; but without a road it was all reserved for desolation.

And in conclusion he rebuked the backward policy of certain Senators, who object to granting lands in aid of constructing railroads:

I undertake to say that it is unsound, it is unstatesmanlike, it is a step backward. I do not desire to accuse those gentlemen of being obstructionists, but I can speak of that argument as behind the age. It is a plea for desolation; it is a plea for the abandonment of the great West; it is a plea for leaving that country to savages; it is a plea against the manufactures of the East; it is a plea against the labor of Europe; it is a plea against the progress of civilization. We will civilize the country; we will develope its resources; we will make highways over it for men. I do not intend to indulge in any philippic or to question any person's motives; but I say the position that this is a bad policy is unsound, and has been condemned for twenty years by the repeated votes of both Houses of Congress upon mature discussion.

All Sorts of Items.

THE greatest pleasure I know is to do a good action by stealth and have it found out by accident.—[Lamb.

No school is more necessary to children than that of patience, because either the will must be broken in childhood or the heart in old age.—[Richter.

"Is your master at home?" "No, sir, he's out." "Mistress at home?" "No, sir, she's out." "Then I'll step in and sit by the fire." "That's out, too."

THE friend that hides from us our faults is of less service to us than the enemy that upbraids us with them.

MEN very often go into business as though they had the most implicit faith that God in some way would prosper laziness.

A WOMAN, who says she is "a medium by birth," writes to a Cincinnati paper a card defending herself against charges made against her, and adding: "I earn my living by cultivating insanity to usefulness. I call it metaphysics." Thus we have another definition.

MISS VINNIE REAM is said to be trying to do Parson Brownlow in marble. A Western paper suggests that the devil be asked to give a sitting for "expression."

PRINCE ARTHUR'S valet denounces American beer as "'orribly hodorous hof rosin."

A MASSACHUSETTS preacher relates the following funny story: Seeing a dirty-faced urchin at the fence, in front of a house, the preacher stopped and said, "Is your father at home?" "No, he's gone to church." "Is your mother in?" "No, she's gone, too." "Then you are all by yourself?" "No, Sam's thar, huggin' the nigger gal." "That's bad." "Yes, it's bad, but it's the best he can do."

THE most ignorant have sufficient knowledge to detect the faults of others; the most clearsighted are blind to their own.

DOGMATISM.—When once a man is determined to believe, the very absurpity of the doctrine confirms him in it.—[Junius.

WHITTIER, being asked for an autograph, a short time ago, at once complied by penning the following couplet:

"The name is but the shadow, which we find
Too often larger than the man behind."

A MIGHTY hunter in Summerhill, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, treed a wild-cat and bravely ran away and left his dog to watch it. The dog stood on the burning deck, so to speak, until the wild-cat got hungry, when she came down and *ate up* the dog. The hunter now congratulates himself more than ever on his wise course.

AN English steamer, freighted with live stock, burned up one hundred hogs in order to reach port, coal having entirely given out.

SOME of the towns in Ohio are holding "hard time balls," the invitations being printed on brown paper, and everybody wearing old clothes.

IT is said that *Harper's Illustrated* sues Charles A. Dana for the cost of publishing his face and history. Which is an eye-opener on the "self-made man" business.

THE British iron-clad *Monarch* is pronounced by a Yankee commander to be "the most formidable and efficint iron-clad vessel of war for ocean service in the world."

PROF. AGASSIZ has been ill for several months past.

THE "WALTER" PRINTING MACHINE.—This new and powerful machine was entirely designed and manufactured on the London *Times* premises. *Morgan's British Trade Journal* gives a description of it, from which we quote and condense:

The new invention does not in the least resemble any existing printing machine, unless it be the calendering machine, which has possibly furnished the type of it. At the printing end it looks like a collection of small cylinders or rollers. The paper, mounted on a huge reel as it comes from the paper mill, goes in at one end in an endless web, 3,300 yards in length, seems to fly through among the cylinders, and issues forth at the other in two descending torrents of sheets, accurately cut into lengths, and printed on both sides. The rapidity with which it works may be inferred from the fact that the printing cylinders (around which the stereotyped plates are fixed) while making their impressions on the paper, travel at the surprising speed of 200 revolutions a minute.

This machine requires only three boys and an overseer to work it, and turns out, per hour, 11,000 sheets printed on both sides. The Hoe requires eighteen men, and turns out 7,000.

CINCINNATI is to have a grand "holy jubilee" in June next.

FOREIGN window glass is fast displacing the domestic article in Boston market. Vessels constantly arrive there from Antwerp laden with window glass alone.

EX-SENATOR WIGFALL is residing at Idaho, Colorado Territory.

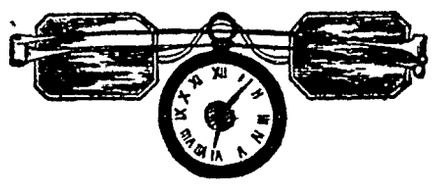
A Memphis negro is under arrest for playing his banjo beneath the window of a banker's daughter and singing, "I'se loan-ly tonight, lub."

Prescott Advertisements.

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



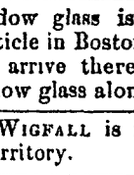
Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness. au7

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,



Done in Good Style, At the MINER Office

Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

JOHN H. MARION, Proprietor.

Prescott, Arizona, April 10, 1869.

PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Next door to the MINER Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER,

Liquors and Cigars,

Always on hand and for sale.



As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and trying our medicine.

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILIP SHEERER.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

WARM AND COLD



At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon,

Montezuma Street,.....Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved manner THEODORE OTTO.

EHRENBERG.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers In

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are now located at the new

TOWN OF "EHRENBERG,"

Where they are prepared to receive merchandise, for storage or transportation, free of charge.

EHRENBERG is situate on the east bank of the Colorado river, seven miles below La Paz, at the best and most convenient landing on the river, and is connected with the principal towns of the interior by good wagon roads.

The benefits to be derived by shipping goods *via* Ehrenburg are, *a saving of five dollars per ton*, and less handling of goods.

Freight to Wickenburg, four cents from the landing.

All merchandise consigned to us, either for storage or transportation, will be attended to with care and despatch.

For further particulars, inquire of

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
Ehrenburg, Arizona.

sep18'69tf

A. BARNETT,

.... DEALER IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67

Prescott Advertisements.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Keep on hand, for sale, at very low prices, for cash, a fine assortment of

GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods,

Mission, Pioneer and Cassimere Shirts,

Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,

Confectionery, Stationery. Tobacco, Cigars,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Buckskin and Kid Gloves, Cutlery, Clocks,

Henry, Spencer and Colt's Rifles, Colt's Pistols, Blasting and Sporting Powder,

Fixed Ammunition,

Caps, Fuse,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

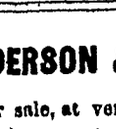
Fine Meerschaum Pipes,

Also, an excellent assortment of

DRY-GOODS.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
Corner Granite and Gurley streets,
Jan9'69 Prescott, Arizona

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott,  **Arizona.**

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G. D. KENDALL.

☞ Dr. Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

At La Paz and Prescott.

... DEALERS IN ....

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott.

nov2'67tf

WORMSER & WERTHEIMER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

M. WORMSER,
A. WERTHEIMER.

Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870. my16'68

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of Ready-Made BOOTS, etc., for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen.



Boots, shoes, etc., made to order. Repairing promptly attended to Prices reasonable. JOHN LAUGHLIN.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The Peoples Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Agusta, Maine. feb19m3

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

Swiss Stomach Bitters.

The first and most healthful Tonic ever introduced into the United States is still the leading article, and more of this sold than of all other so-called Tonics or Bitters.

For Sale to the Trade by TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 409 and 411 Clay Street, San Francisco, California

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

WM. H. HARDY, Plaintiff, *vs.* HENRY A. BROWN, surviving partner of the firm of Silverthorn & Brown, Defendant.

Whereas an execution has been issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, by the clerk thereof, in favor of the above plaintiff, Wm. H. Hardy, and against the defendant, Henry A Brown, directed to me, requiring me to make the sum of two thousand eight hundred thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($2,836 50), and three hundred sixty-seven and 61-100 dollars ($367 61), costs and disbursements, together with accruing costs, to satisfy said judgment, out of the personal property belonging to said Henry A. Brown, and, if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then out of the real property belonging to said Henry A. Brown situated in my county.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Yavapai county, by virtue of the authority in me vested, have levied upon and will offer for sale, at public auction, and will sell to the highest cash bidder, in front of the County Court-Room, in Prescott, county and Territory aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Henry A. Brown, attached on the twenty-sixth day of June, A D. 1869, in and to the following mentioned and described property, to wit:

200	feet of mining ground in the	Chispa	Lode;
400	" "	Justice	"
300	" "	Bonnie Blue	"
300	" "	Bed Rock	"
300	" "	Boggs	"
300	" "	Dividend	"
200	" "	Adventurer	"
400	" "	Troy	"
100	" "	Sonoma	"
200	" "	Ella	"
200	" "	Eurydice	"
150	" "	Buncombe	"
200	" "	Bourbon	"
200	" "	Creole	"
200	" "	Yucatan	"
200	" "	Roxobelle	"
200	" "	General Mason	"
250	" "	Burro	"
250	" "	Montezuma	"
200	" "	Mount Oro	"
225	" "	Mt. Parnassus	"
225	" "	Java	"
200	" "	Big Rump	"
220	" "	Hector	"
200	" "	Honey Comb	"
200	" "	Prometheus	"
100	" "	Golden Wreath	"
200	" "	Bullion	"
200	" "	Orion	"
300	" "	Big Bug	"
600	" "	Eugenie	"
200	" "	Galena	"

All of which are undivided interests in the original location discovery locations on the several lodes or veins above mentioned, situated in Big Bug Mining District, county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Also, Six hundred (600) feet of mining ground on the TIE TIE lode situated in Walker Mining District, county and Territory aforesaid

Witness my hand, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1870.

JOHN L. TAYLOR,
m5t4 Sheriff Yavapai County, Arizona.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, duly made and entered on the 14th day of December, A. D 1869, in the matter of the estate of John T Howell, deceased, the undersigned Administrator of said estate will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, A D 1870, in front of the Court House in the town of Prescott, all the right, title and interest that the said intestate had at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest which said estate may have acquired by operation of law, or otherwise, in addition to that of the said intestate at the time of his death, in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of agricultural and mineral lands, lying and being situate in the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to wit:

Possessory right to 160 acres of agricultural land in Kirkland Valley

200 feet in the Big Bug lode, No. 7, N E. Ex, Big Bug Mining District.

100 feet in Goodwin Lode, 1st Ex. N. E

200 feet in Turkey Creek Lode, commencing at west end of John Laughlin's claim

300 feet, Alza Lode, commencing 1400 feet from discoverer's claim.

361 feet, Pocohantas Lode, discovery

300 feet, Planet Lode, discovery.

300 feet, Wabash Lode, discovery

All of which are situated in Turkey Creek Quartz Mining District.

300 feet, Swain Lode, discovery

300 feet, Little Giant Lode, discovery

300 feet, Genuine Lode, discovery

300 feet, Spring Valley Lode, discovery,

300 feet, Hassayampa Lode discovery

400 feet, Mountain Maid Lode, discovery

700 feet, Mountain Chief Lode, discovery

300 feet, Canadian Lode, discovery

Situated in the Hassayampa Quartz Mining District.

50 feet, Vulture Lode, nine hundred and fifty four feet from eastern end of Henry Wickenburg's discovery claim.

Also, 400 feet in Robin Lode, discovery location, situated in Wickenburg Quartz Mining District.

Terms of Sale cash, to be paid to the Auctioneer, or the undersigned, on the day of sale

JOHN R MASTERSON,
Administrator of the estate of John T Howell, deceased
Dated, March 5, 1870 m5t

Miscellaneous.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office Chief Quartermaster Sub-District of Northern Arizona.

FORT WHIPPLE, A. T., February 14th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. SATURDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1870, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department with

Three Hundred and Fifty (350) *Tons of Hay,*

More or less, of two thousand (2,000) pounds to the ton, AT FORT WHIPPLE, A. T.,

And with

One Hundred and Fifty (150) *Tons of Hay,*

More or less, of two thousand (2,000) pounds to the ton, CAMP DATE CREEK, A. T.

Bids will be received for the entire amount, five hundred (500) tons, or for any part of that amount.

The Hay must be of the best quality raised in this section of the Territory, and must be delivered *in the stack* at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require.

Bidders will state their prices, per pound, in gold coin, for Hay, delivered in the stack, at either or both of the above mentioned military posts, and prices must be written, as well as expressed in figures.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied with a deposit of two thousand ($2,000) dollars, in U. S. Legal Tender Notes, as a guaranty that the bidder will enter into a contract made in accordance with the terms of this bid if it should be awarded him

Bidders will please give the names of the persons they propose to offer as sureties to a contract.

The Hay called for in this advertisement will be received subject to inspection by the receiving officers.

Payment will be made in U S. gold coin, or its equivalent in legal tender notes, immediately after the receipt of the hay. If the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept the whole or any portion of the hay.

A copy of this advertisement [a slip cut from this paper] must be attached to each bid.

Bids that do not comply with the above requirements will not be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for supplying Hay at Fort Whipple, A. T.," or "at Camp Date Creek," as both, as the case may be, and to be addressed to the undersigned.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

C. W. FOSTER,
B't Colonel and A. Q. M, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster of Northern Arizona.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between John Miller and Theodore Kruse, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent

JOHN MILLER,
THEODORE KRUSE.

Dated, February 1, 1870 feb5

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26. 1870.

San Francisco Agency.—THOMAS BOYCE is the authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, No. 30 (second floor), Merchant's Exchange, California street, below Montgomery, will be promptly attended to.

L. P. FISHER, rooms 20 and 21, Merchant's Exchange, California street, San Francisco, is authorized to act as agent for the MINER.

Single copies of the MINER can be purchased at the Postoffice.

Mining Summary.

The recent rain and snow raised the water in the creeks sufficiently to give both quartz and placer miners a chance to go after the noble metal, and they have been exceedingly busy grinding and washing it out.

BIG BUG DISTRICT.

The Indian raid on Big Bug retarded mining matters there for a few days, but all was soon made right, and the mill is now crushing away.

Those who brought the news of the robbery to town, informed Mr. Gray, that before leaving, a clean-up had been made, after a run of six and one-half days, with ten stamps, and the yield was estimated at about $1,400, which is very good.

The men who own the old Mexican gulch were in town Sunday last, purchasing supplies, and are, by this time, we presume, sluicing out eight or ten dollars a day to the man. It is the first chance they have had, this season, to wash out a little pocket-money, and they will send the dirt through their sluices with a will.

WALKER DISTRICT.

Lynx Creek and its tributaries are now filled with water, and the miners are actively at work. The Eureka ten-stamp mill was started up several days ago, and is pounding away; Uncle Billy Pointer's arastra is at work, crushing rich ore from the Pointer Lode; C. Y. Shelton is arastraing ore from the Mountain Jay; Herbert Bowers and Company have a gang of men running a tunnel towards the Accidental lode, which will strike the lode several hundred feet below the surface. Lower down, six or eight men are at work in the hydraulic claims belonging to E. F. Bowers, C. C. Bean and Lieutenant A. B. Wells. The claims of the Bashford Mining Company, near the old Mexican Camp, are being turned upside down by six or eight men and a big head of water; as are, also, the hydraulic claims of Jackson, Lovejoy and Co. Besides the men employed by these companies, small parties of miners are at work on various points on the creek, so that the old stream must present a scene of life and activity similar to those witnessed upon it immediately after its first discovery. Hope every man on the creek will do well. Should the test now being made at the Eureka mill prove a success, many owners of ledges will commence taking out ore. A. B. Smith, who returned to town a day or two ago, from the District, informs us that he found and located a very pretty little lode, containing plenty of gold.

HASSAYAMPA DISTRICT.

A great many placer miners are at work in this District, and others are preparing to go to work. George Lount, Frank and Lew. Alters are running a tom in a side gulch, and making from ten to twenty dollars per day to the hand. Most of the miners are at work in the high bars of the main creek. Those who, before the high water came, had been doing well on the low bars had to abandon their diggings on account of the water.

C. V. Beseler, Superintendent of the Sterling Mining Company, was in town Tuesday last, and informed us that he intended to start the mill, provided there was sufficient water to run it. It stands upon about as dry a spot as could well be found in this section.

Taylor & Davis' were getting ready to start their arastras, Sunday last.

We have no news to impart regarding matters in the other districts, not having heard from them.

Col. Cany, Charles Meyers, C. M. Bowles and Henry Clifton, returned several days ago, from a visit to Turkey Creek District. Messrs. Meyers and Bowles examined the silver ledges in that district, and were highly pleased. They brought over specimens, which, Mr. M. assures us, are as rich as the richest White Pine chlorides.

The last of the Richardson prospecting party got in Tuesday last. The party gave the region bounded by the Big and Little Colorado rivers, and the San Francisco range of mountains, a pretty thorough exploration, and failed to find paying diggings. They say the country consists of high, level mesas, many of which are covered with a dense growth of timber, and all clothed with grass. Messrs. Richardson and Ball assure us that it is a delightful country. The northernmost route of the 35th parallel railroad passes through it, and all the men agree that it is an excellent one.

Last mail brought Judge Wm. J. Berry, Register of the Land Office located, but not yet opened, at this place, a sackfull of books. Hope surveys will soon be made, and the office opened for business.

The Best and Safest Route for Man and Beast.

It pleases us to know that Texan emigrants and drovers are turning their attention to the 35th parallel route, and that many people with their herds, will pass over it next summer. It is as short if not shorter than the old southern route; the climate is milder; water, grass and timber are plenty upon it, and there is less danger of attacks from Indians than on the other road; therefore, with all these advantages in its favor, it would be strange, indeed, if drovers and emigrants should not give it the preference. We know how hard it is to turn people from an old, well-known course, over which thousands have traveled before them, but, when it becomes generally known, as it now is, that the southern route is poorly provided with grass, water and fuel; that the heat, in summer—the season in which emigrants generally pass over that portion of it between the Rio Grande and the Gila—is intense; that Indians are constantly watching it, they will undoubtedly abandon it and take the route of the 35th Parallel, through this Territory.

Since writing the above, we have learned that herds of cattle are now on the way here from Southern Arizona, the object of their owners being to drive them to California, *via* the Hardyville road. Their reasons for this strange proceeding are good: There is but very little grass south; and, as the cattle are poor, their owners doubt very much whether they would stand it to be driven across the deserts. By driving them up here and on to California, they will be in good condition by the time a market is reached.

Knowing that we have made enemies by the advocacy of the 35th parallel route, and having an idea that more will soon be added to the list, our only excuse or plea for so doing is that the opening of the route will be of great benefit to the entire Territory. Then, those who may travel it will see a country worth something, and not a series of deserts. They may take a fancy to it, settle in it, and keep on doing so until the Central portion of the Territory is filled up with farmers, miners and stock raisers. For the past ten or twelve years, thousands of people have passed over the southern route, yet not over 500 of them have been induced to settle in the Territory. Such will not be the case should the travel be turned our way.

WHEAT AND BARLEY.—We are assured by farmers from every section of the county that the growing crops of wheat and barley are looking and doing splendidly. Throughout the southern section of the county, these cereals will be ready for harvesting early next May. Here, the winter wheat and barley will not be ready for harvesting until about the first of July. Just now, it looks as though our flouring mills, of which there are some six or seven in the Territory, will have enough to do, the coming summer and fall, and we may reasonably expect that almost enough wheat will, this year be raised, to make sufficient breadstuff for home consumption, and that the price of the article will decline to twelve or thirteen dollars per hundred. There is no good reason—except the presence of the confounded Apaches—why our rich Territory should not, in a short time, become self-sustaining. But for the ravages of the savages she would have occupied that independent position long ago.

MORE SUBSCRIBERS WANTED.—Our anxiety to "benefit" the public, and raise a stake to be expended in celebrating the coming National Anniversary, prompts us to offer great inducements to persons, who don't take the MINER, to have their names enrolled among our honored paying subscribers, and thus become happy in this world, and glorious in the next. These inducements are as follows: From and after date, every new subscriber who pays seven dollars down, for one year's subscription, will receive a copy of the paper for one year, and be entitled to our support, should he see fit to run for Delegate. As there may be some old fogies who would prefer a farm, or feet in a ledge of "pay-stone," we have about made arrangements with Judge Berry, Register of the Land Office, to give each man a farm in Tonto Basin, or the valleys of the White Mountain streams, where they can have the pleasure of living near neighbors to thousands of "amiable, tractable" Apaches. Mineral men, or those whose hope of making piles are imbedded in the primary rocks, will receive "feet" in ledges that have never paid a cent, so that they may rest assured of one thing; *i. e.*, that if they ever contained "pay," it is there yet. These are "brave" propositions, and should subscribers come forward in a too headlong manner, the carrying out of said propositions may ruin us. But, let ruin come, and if he does n't get the worst of it, he can't possibly get much the best of us.

A. ROMAN & Co., Publishers, San Francisco, have our thanks for a copy of the March number of the "California Medical Gazette," the subscription price of which is $5 per annum, gold.

MAIL CONTRACTORS.—As yet, we are in the dark regarding the names of the persons who are to carry our mails for the next four years. Next mail may bring us the news.

GREAT GOLD EXCITEMENT IN SAN DIEGO. Nearly all California is excited over some rich mineral discoveries said to have been recently made near the head of the San Diego river, in San Diego county, California, and people were rushing there as fast as steamers and stages could take them. One or two ledges of gold-bearing rock had, it is said, been discovered, which assay immensely. We know no good reason why rich quartz should not exist in the mountains back of San Diego, as well as in other mountains, but it strikes us as something strange that the reputed large and fabulously rich ledges were not discovered long ago. People here are uncharitable enough to look upon this "new and rich strike" in the light of another "big sell."

AT latest telegraphic dates from the East, the two European steamers spoken of in last issue of the MINER, as being overdue, had not been heard from, and fears were entertained, by many, that they and their passengers and crews had gone to the bottom of the sea. Hope not.

IN our reading of the telegraph, we have failed to discover anything that would go to show that the bill to legalize the laws passed by certain Legislatures, in this Territory, had passed the Senate. We have the authority of the *Globe* for saying that it had passed the House.

THERE is, or has been, stowed away among us, a naughty Coloradan named Charles H. Fisher, who has written letters to Black Hawk, giving Arizona particular fits. It appears that this Fisher came here to fish for gold, and was not very successful in getting a pile, which incensed him so much that he straightway undertook to cover the whole Territory with "cap-rock" Fisher's "lead-matter," is "rebellious," and lye-ing about our "pay-stone," has not aided him to "blast it." He is evidently a bigger "bilk" than the Territory he so glibbly pronounced a "bilk," and, in the classic language of B. F. Butler, we say to Fisher, "Shoo, fly."

OUR ancient and honorable correspondent, "Vag," has come to the scratch, this week. A spicy letter, from him, on various topics, will be found printed on the outside of to-day's MINER. Wish Vag would write oftener.

NEW MEXICO is in a hurry to become a State. *She* is old enough, and has our permission.

THE editors of the Elko, (Nevada) *Independent* are downright enemies of this Territory. They never let a chance to peck at her, slip them. Their assertions, however, only go to show that cabbage-heads flourish, side by side with black crickets and sage brush on the Humboldt Desert.

JUDGE HENRY W FLEURY has informed us that the capitalists spoken of by the San Diego *Union*, are coming to look at the mines of this vicinity, instead of the Southern mines, so that the *Union* was *mistaken*, as usual.

A RECENT dispatch from Virginia (Nevada) to the San Francisco papers, says:

"Persons who have returned here recently from Arizona, give doleful accounts of mining prospects in that country."

The sort of mining followed by said persons was never brisk here. They came to mine out peoples' pockets, and finding that industry entirely in the hands of the Apaches, they sneaked back to Mount Davidson, and lied about this country.

SPOKEN OF.—Senator Tweed, of Placer county, according to the ARIZONA MINER, is spoken of as the successor of Reavis, associate Justice of Arizona Supreme Court. Mrs. Brown, the woman's rights woman, when she lectured here, declared the Senator to be a "dear, noble man," and it seems that the powers that be incline to Mrs. Brown's opinion.—*Los Angeles News.*

If Mrs. Brown's opinion about Senator Tweed be correct, his chances for getting the appointment from the present Administration are slim, indeed.

THE Elizabethtown (New Mexico) *Press and Telegraph* is not the ablest or best printed newspaper in the Territories. Yet, we presume, its conductors do the best they can with the means at their disposal. In answer to some derogatory remarks from neighboring contemporaries, the *Press and Telegraph* "mildly" remarks:

"We depend upon our own brains and labor, and still live, notwithstanding the snarls of the Pueblo and Santa Fe pups."

PIMA COUNTY ITEMS.—The *Arizonan* says the Rio Grande *Gazette* has ceased to exist. ....The weather continued dry, and the farmers feared their crops would prove a-failure....A young man named Harrison, while intoxicated, fired several shots from his pistol, one of which wounded a Mr. Preston.... The Apaches had stolen eight head of American cows from John B. Allen; also, two horses from Mr. Ruggles, of Florence. They had, also, visited the ranches on the Sonoita, killed and drove off all the cattle belonging to Messrs. Gardner and Brown...."Dutch" Thompson, of Sacaton, had accidentally shot himself with a revolver, in the upper part of the leg, and it was thought that the wound would prove fatal.

WE are sorry to have to state that the Indians and small-pox continue to afflict our fellow-citizens of Pima county. Recent letters from Tucson place the mortality, from small-pox, at five persons per day, which, in a town of its size, is appalling. The deaths, it is said, occur, principally, among children, but the disease attacks people of all ages. Jas. E. McCaffry and F. M. Hodges have been prostrated with it, but are now well of it. Its ravages in the Southern country, and the fact that it is spreading and growing worse, should, we think, be sufficient warning for the people of Northern Arizona to prepare for it by getting vaccinnated. It is also prevalent to the west, in Southern California, and it will be a miracle if it is not brought here. Get vaccinnated.

GREENBACKS are now almost as good as gold, the latest quotations being 90 and 91. Several merchants and bankers at the East have commenced doing business on a specie basis, and it was thought there that Government would soon inaugurate specie payments. We hope so, but fear not. There are too many "inflationists" in Congress. Prices East were put down to tally with the upward tendency of paper, and, we hear that the merchants of Prescott are going to follow suit. Some of them, we believe, have already reduced their prices.

GOVERNOR SAFFORD AND SENATOR WILSON. The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* tells the following good one on our active little Governor.

Governor Safford is on the war path, and has been in Washington for some time, urging the action of Congress in providing a suitable military force to protect the citizens of his Territory from the outrages daily perpetrated by the Apaches. His proposition simply is for the Government to equip and pay regular army wages to about two thousand volunteers, who will be enlisted in Arizona. He appeared before the Military Committee several days ago, and was indifferently received by Wilson of Massachusetts, the Chairman. Being entirely a stranger to the one-idea habits of New England members, the Governor went away feeling a little unpleasant. Learning that Wilson proposed making a trip to the Pacific coast next summer, he told Senator Nye that the "old shoemaker from Massachusetts" should never cross Arizona Territory with his scalp, and explained as a reason therefor, the treatment he had received. Senator Nye called on Wilson and informed him of the Governor's threat; whereat the Committee was called in extra session yesterday morning. Mr Safford was invited to be present, and his ideas were unanimously concurred in. Through this little affair Arizona may expect some relief. General Sherman has positively said that he would send no more troops to the Pacific coast Delegate McCormick and Governor Safford are doing everything in their power to protect life and property in that Territory

COLOSSAL RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.—The richest and most powerful corporation in the world is the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, which, with its system of railroads radiating to all parts of the West, controls 2,700 miles of track and $160,000,000. Next comes the Erie, controlling 1,200 miles, nominally representing $200,000,000 The New York Central, or Vanderbilt Combination, is represented by 974 miles of track and $124,000,000. Should Vanderbilt be able to effect a perpetual lease of Western roads now acting in harmony with him, he will control over 5,000 miles of track, and $300,000,000 of capital. The Union Pacific claimed last year to represent over $60,000,000, and the Central Pacific $75,000,000 of assets. All of these colossal corporations have developed within a few years' time.

THE SELF-ADJUSTING CALENDER CLOCK.—Among the most remarkable of the recent inventions in the manufacture of time-pieces, is the self-adjusting calendar clock. It consists of three dials set in an Italian frame, one of which indicates the time, the second the day of the week and month and the position of the moon, and the third is a barometer. In the centre is a thermometer of the latest invention, the calendar and changes of the moon being connected with the main works, and the others working independently. The clock runs 30 days in a single winding, and strikes the hours and quarters. The escape wheel is visible on the outside, the teeth passing through a lever of rubies. They have been but lately exported to California from Paris.—*S. F. Bulletin*, Feb. 12.

A POINT WELL TAKEN.—The New York *Herald* makes a sharp point in regard to the Southern States being required to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment as a condition of restoration to the Union. As they could not be trusted to come in and then ratify it, they ratified first and then came in. They were, therefore, not in the Union. Either, then, says the *Herald*, all the reconstruction laws of Congress are invalid, or these Southern ratifications of the Fifteenth Amendment are invalid. If the States were in the Union, there was no need to admit them, and if they were not in the Union they could not participate in making laws for States that are in.

The Los Angeles *News* of a recent date contains the following items:

Some weeks ago we noticed a cluster of upwards of forty oranges depending from a single branch. Yesterday, we noticed at R. Malloy's saloon a similar, but still larger one. This branch, some two feet long and the size of one's finger, has sixty-four good sized oranges. Four fell off in bringing them from the orchard. By its side hangs a cluster of sixteen depending from a small stem. This specimen of prolific bearing came from the orchard of Hon. B. D. Wilson.

Per last steamer, Hellman, Temple & Co. shipped to San Francisco 500 ounces of gold, in bars, from the Vulture mine, in Arizona. The product of this mine is something wonderful. None, save those through whose hands the bullion passes can realize the vast amount of precious metal it each month gives to the world.

Prescott Advertisements.

E. J. COOK, ... ED F. BOWERS

COOK & BOWERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets

Prescott, Arizona. [je27tf

MAGNOLIA BREWERY AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona Territory.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his old friends that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

LAGER BEER,

For Wholesale and Retail, in Bottles or Kegs.

THE SALOON is well supplied with excellent Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc and contains

Two Good Billiard Tables.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

m14 68 A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

JACKSON & BRO'S

Bar & Billiard Saloon,

Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated refurnished and fixed up our Saloon so that it is now the neatest and coolest place of resort in Northern Arizona JACKSON & BRO

Prescott February 5, 1869

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.

Excellent Lager Beer,

Of our own manufacture,

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Always on hand, and for sale.

Prescott, October 2, 1869. JACKSON & BRO.

NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

PRESCOTT, March 10th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with provisions of Internal Revenue Laws Section 19—that appeals for the action of the Assistant Assessors of this district, in regard to assessments on the annual list of taxes for 1870 will be received and determined at my office in Prescott from the first to the sixth of April next during business hours each day

All appeals must be made in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is desired and stating the error complained of

Communications sent by mail will receive immediate attention

HENRY A BIGELOW,
Assessor District of Arizona.

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

For Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining

We keep constantly on hand, at the mill, on Granite Creek, six miles from Prescott, and at the yard, in town, large quantities of lumber, for sale at the following prices in gold:

Good merchantable, at mill,..... $40 00 per M
Clear .... 60 00 " "
Ten dollars, additional, at yard.

No departure from these prices
No sales made except for money or accepted orders.

A. G. NOYES.
GEO CURTIS.

Prescott, March 5, 1870. sep1767

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California

Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots,

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

The Miner.

Local Intelligence.

PRESCOTT, March 27, 1870.

From Camp Date Creek.

Killing of two Indians.

Not long since, Indians stole several head of mule from a herd in the vicinity of Martinez's ranch, and it being brought to the notice of the commanding officer at Camp Date Creek, Lieutenant Cluley, with 30 enlisted men and a few citizens, were sent to the mountains, with orders to hunt Johnny Apache, and, if possible, drub him for the offense. The little command was under the guidance of William Rice, who, with one or two others, left it on the evening of the 14th inst., and started on a scout. Rice and his companions had not proceeded far before they discovered, at the bottom of a deep and tortuous canyon, near Sol's Wash, what was evidently a fire. After satisfying themselves thoroughly upon this point, they returned to the command, reported their lucky discovery to the Lieutenant, who immediately set his men in motion, and, upon arriving as near the place as caution would admit, posted the little force around what he and they supposed to be a rancheria, containing many Indians. The night was a cold one, and the men, in order to keep from freezing, frequently stole softly from their positions in the rocks, retreated back out of hearing of the Indians, and warmed themselves by running and jumping. Daylight soon came, however, and, the men being in position, word was given to "let loose." They did so, with alacrity and the greatest of pleasure, but were surprised to learn that there were but two Indians in the "rancheria." Short work was made of the two savages, and the command returned to camp.

Indian Raid upon Big Bug.

The Savages Wound One Man and Capture Ten Head of Animals.

On the afternoon of Friday, March 18, a party of five or six scoundrelly Apaches made a raid upon a herd of ten animals—seven mules and three horses—which were quietly grazing about three hundred yards from the Big Bug Mining company's mill, wounded the herder, and drove off every one of the animals. Their descent was of course, sudden and unexpected, and their flight as rapid as usual. That night, thirteen of the men employed at mill and mine volunteered to pursue the Indians, and started early next morning. Meantime, two men came over to town and related the news to Mr. Gray, one of the company, who, we believe, applied to General Wheaton for troops to go after the Indians. That officer immediately started ten or eleven cavalrymen, with five days' rations, and orders to pursue the trail of the savages. They did so but failed to come up with the theives. Up to this writing we have not heard anything from the citizen party, but feel pretty safe in guessing that they did not catch the savage thieves. Eight head of the animals—seven mules and Mr Gray's famous and well-known horse, "George," belonged to the Company. The other two horses were the property of Mr. McCarty, the Company's Superintendent. "George" was captured by Indians once before, and made good his escape, a feat he failed to perform a second time. He was a great favorite of Mr. Gray, having in the last seven or eight years, carried that gentleman over thousands of miles of desert and mountain. We have been unable to learn the name of the wounded herder, but learn that his wound is not a dangerous one. The loss caused the Company by this audacious robbery is considerable, as work had to be suspended for several days, until a team, to haul quartz was sent over from town. The action of Mr. Gray's workmen, in volunteering to hunt the Indians, and refusing pay for their time while so engaged, is a very creditable act, and will, we know, be appreciated by the Company.

From Camp Verde.

Captain Cauffman Captures a Live Indian—The Wagon-Road, Farming, Etc.

Dr. Smith, Wales Arnold, Frank Murray, Jos. Melvin, and others arrived here Monday last, from the Verde, and departed Wednesday last. From them we learn that Captain Cauffman and command, Company E. of the 8th Cavalry, recently captured a *broncho* savage, in the vicinity of Fossil Creek, and took him to Camp Verde. The savage must have been a "Long Hair" Republican, for we are told that he kicked against an attempt to clip it short....A good route had been found for the proposed new wagon-road to New Mexico....The old farmers were working away like beavers, and many new men had taken up ranches and engaged in cultivating them. Thousands of acres of good land yet remain unoccupied on the Verde and its tributaries, that, should the proposed road be built, may soon be occupied by industrious farmers.

We learn that the old Prescott Hotel, on Granite street, is being fitted up for a dance-house, and that, ere long, it will be "stocked" with frail, dark-eyed senoritas, from Pitiquito and other "moral" Sonora towns, who have been engaged for fandango purposes. Hope something will occur to prevent their getting here. The town has enough disreputable folk now. But, the country is "coming out," and it were folly to undertake to hide the fact from this class of people, whose nostrils scent prosperity in our mountains.

ANOTHER U. S. Paymaster arrived at Fort Whipple late last week and squared accounts with men and officers. Since then, greenbacks have been pretty plenty around town.

From the Lower Agua Frio.

Burning of a Dwelling-House, Stable and Two Animals.

A short time ago, Elijah P. Wright and another man rented the farm of J. P. Osborn, on the Lower Agua Frio, and commenced preparing the land for planting. They worked bravely, and had all but about twenty acres broken, when on the night of the 17th inst., fire was set to the stable and dwelling-house, and they, with their contents, consisting of household furniture, seed corn, a horse and mule (the only animals possessed by them), were destroyed. The buildings were constructed of very combustible material, and burned up quickly. Mr. Wright, who was alone in the house, was awakened from his sleep by the barking of his dog, and had barely sufficient time to clothe himself, grasp his weapons and escape with his life from the flames that surrounded him. His first thought, was to go to the stable, which was already almost entirely consumed. Seeing that his animals were dead, and thinking that the cruel work had been done by Indians, who might still be in the vicinity, he went to the house of a neighbor, and stayed there the remainder of the night. Early next morning, he and one or two others went to the ruins, looked in every direction, but could not discover any tracks, from which it is presumed, by some, that the fire was not the work of the Apaches. We think differently. There were plenty of them in that vicinity at the time, and there is scarcely any other way in which to account for the starting of the fire. They, no doubt, tried to get the animals out of the stable, but being discovered by the dog, before accomplishing their purpose, they fired the buildings and left. Mr. Wright and partner being poor men, the loss of their team, grain, etc, has fallen heavily upon them, but, by the kindness of neighbors, and others, they have been enabled to procure a team and seed, and have started work again. Hope they may be blessed with a good crop and suffer no more loss at the hands of the red devils that lurk in the vicinity.

PROBATE COURT.—The new Probate Judge, Henry W Fleury, will open court Monday next, at the Recorder's office, in this town.

IT may interest some of our readers to know that D Kennison saw, recently, while out hunting, a great deal of Indian sign in the vicinity of Williamson Valley.

THE soldiers sent to Big Bug, recently, got back to Whipple Wednesday last, without any trophies.

SALE OF MINING GROUND.—Persons wishing to increase the number of their "feet," ought to attend the sale of claims which is to take place at the Court House, at 11 o'clock to-day. Many of the claims that will be offered for sale are good.

LODGING HOUSE.—Newton Cole has fitted up the second story of Jackson & Co's building, and is now "sleeping" folks. His beds are extra, and the rooms are kept quite clean. Those wishing to contract for sound sleeps, will find Cole on that lay.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement o A O. Noyes, offering for sale, cheap, a complete quartz mill.

BARNARD & Co, at the Postoffice, have a great many useful and ornamental articles on their shelves, that are not mentioned in their advertisement. Go and look at them.

LIBERAL ADVERTISERS.—D. Henderson & Bro., have, in this week's MINER, the largest business advertisement ever inserted in a newspaper in this Territory, and, of course, the costliest. They have now on hand an immense stock of goods, and their sales justify them in being liberal with the Press and people of Central Arizona.

COMING BACK.—We learn from a letter recently received by Sheriff Taylor, that S. C Miller and A. J. Moore, were to have left San Bernardino, on the 17th inst. The letter states that Mr. Miller had with him several wagons laden with groceries, provisions, etc., for this market.

F. M. CHAPMAN and two or three other gentlemen arrived here Thursday last, from Los Angeles, California, with a band of horses and mules, which they propose to sell to our citizens. Mr. Chapman being an old Arizonian, met with a welcome reception from numerous friends. Since leaving here, he has tried White Pine and other base metal countries.

J. H. LEE, of Round Valley, who, last week, was reported dead, was in town on the 19th inst. We learn from him that it was the third report of the kind that had been started about him. Some of his cattle strayed away; he went out to gather them up, and having stayed away from home for some time, it was thought he had been gobbled by Indians. He wishes us to return his sincere thanks to General Wheaton for sending troops to guard his family and place; also, to those citizens of Prescott and vicinity who went out to "bury" him.

SCHOOL RUNNING.—Mr. Rogers opened his school Monday last. About 22 scholars are in attendance.

THE ball given by the Elysian club, on the evening of the 17th inst., was a pleasant affair, and, strange to say, there were a greater number of ladies than gentleman in attendance. The supper, which was furnished by John Littig, was very good. The fact that the ladies outnumbered the gents at this ball, looks as if the "Elysians" were going back on the institution. But, we hope not. These social entertainments have proved beneficial to many ladies and gentlemen, and we hope to see them continued.

IRISH POTATOES.—The soil of most of our mountain valleys has heretofore produced splendid crops of Irish potatoes, and farmers should not neglect to plant lots of them, this spring. That they will do well, and, when grown, sell for at least five or six cents per pound, no one doubts.

Personal, Etc.

Nathan B. Bowers and wife, Colonel Nelson, U. S. Paymaster, and most of the officers composing the general-court-martial recently assembled at Fort Whipple, left this place Saturday morning last, and started *via* the Mohave route, for California. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers go to visit their relatives and friends. On the same day, Captain E. D. Baker, A. Q. M., U. S. A., and E. J. Cook, merchant, of this place, started Californiawards, *via* the La Paz and San Bernardino route. Captain Baker intended to visit the East before returning here. Mr. Cook went "inside" to purchase a large stock of goods for this market.

Messrs. C. T. Rogers and Theodore W. Boggs, started for La Paz, several days ago, with several bars of gold bullion from the Big Bug mill.

G. C. Higgins was the only passenger that came by Tuesday's stage. Mr. H., we learn, has come all the way from Nova Scotia to settle in this vicinity.

PRESCOTT is at present well supplied with barber shops, there being no less than three of them in town. The third one was started a day or two ago, by "Shiner," (we don't know his correct name), and is called the "Roan Horse Barber-shop!" It is located in the Montezuma block. The name would indicate that he lathers his customers with the tail of a roan "animile," and cuts off their "har," with great speed, and in a horsemanlike manner. But, this is all guess work. Shiner may be a pretty good shaver, for aught we know to the contrary. For some time past he has had a monopoly of the bootblacking business, and was doing well, until Mr. Cracky, a civilized "Injun doctor" of less than thirty summers, bought a brush, blacking, etc., and started business on the side-walk, close to Shiner's retreat. Cracky "took" and his popularity is still on the increase. About noon, Thursday last, when we passed his place of business, he was engaged in brushing up a pair of arks or dug-outs worn by Judge Wm. J. Berry. A crowd stood around awaiting their turn, and cracking jokes at Shiner and Cracky. After taking a sly glance at the "situation," we saw that Doctor Cracky had about taken the shine off Mr. Shiner, and passed on, mooding in our mind the probability of the two enterprising, cheeky boot-blacks becoming candidates for Delegate to Congress.

Col. S. B M. Young came in from the Toll Gate one day this week and is spending a few days at Whipple. The Colonel has grown so "thick," that his friends scarcely recognized him.

APATHY AMONG CONTRACTORS AND FARMERS.—Noon, Saturday last, was the time fixed by Col. C. W. Foster, A. Q. M. at Fort Whipple, for opening proposals for furnishing Government with hay, but, we learn that our worthy Q. M. was saved the trouble—there being no proposals on hand. Upon first learning this, we thought the person telling it was trying to hoax us, but he was honest, truthful and in earnest. There is but little hay in the country at present, and that little is in the hands of those who need it themselves. One or two persons offered to cut and furnish several tons of gramma grass, but we cannot now say whether or not their propositions were taken into consideration. The drouth, last year, caused the hay crop to be short. Still, thrice the quantity might have been cut and saved had our farmers thought it would be needed.

CHINO VALLEY is a good place to hunt and fish, and our sportsmen know it. Two of them—J. H. Behan and Mr. Hamilton—went there last week, stayed a day or two, during which time they filled their buggy with duck, snipe and fish.

PLANT TAME GRASSES.—We hope our progressive farmers will, this spring, should matters look favorable, sow good breadths of land in tame grasses. It will pay to do so.

ANOTHER HOUSE GOING UP.—Mr Richmond is now building a neat frame-house on the south side of the plaza.

GOOD JOKE ON JUDGE BERRY.—The "boys" have now a "good thing" on our huge, but amiable fellow citizen, Judge Wm. J. Berry. Sometime Thursday last, he procured a ladder, set it against a pole that stood in front of his house, and supported a big gun, his sign: It appears that the gun wanted "a taking down," so the Judge started up the ladder and had almost reached the top of the pole, when down went pole, ladder and Judge. He fell on the most prominent part of his person, that immediately below the front of his waistcoat, and, we are told, slid along the ground several feet. The boys heard the "report" concluded it was another earthquake shock, and thought no more of the matter until the Judge told the yarn to a friend who he thought, saw his gymnastic feat. Alas! for the Judge, that friend couldn't begin to keep so good a joke.

THOMAS STONEHOUSE, who shot and killed Geo. Moulton, at Williamson Valley, this county, on the morning of the 17th inst., came to town Monday last, and surrendered himself to the Sheriff. The following day (Tuesday), he was taken before Justice S. E. Blair, who, after hearing testimony, discharged Stonehouse, it having been proven to the satisfaction of everybody that he acted clearly in self defense.

THE WEATHER.—We stated, last week, that it was raining when our paper went to press (Friday afternoon.) It now affords us great pleasure to be able to state that it continued to rain and snow for about twenty-four hours thereafter, thus giving Mother Earth a thorough wetting, and gladdening the hearts of all our people. Since then we have had delightful weather.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of Todd & Davis, merchants of Mohave City. They have a large stock of goods, suited to the trade of this section; on hand, and are desirous of receiving a share of our patronage. They can sell goods as cheap as any house on the river, and freight them to Prescott for 4½ or 5 cents per pound, which is a good deal cheaper than goods can be freighted from any other point.

Most of the flour now used in this section of the country was manufactured at the flouring mill of Bowers & Bro., on the Agua Frio, and it pleases us to know that people prefer bread made from it to any other. It is for sale at the Sutler's store, Fort Whipple.

New Advertisements.

Patronize Home Manufactures.

Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Bolted Corn Meal, Bran and Shorts, of superior quality, CHEAP FOR CASH, sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

The above articles are all made from Arizona Produce, at Bowers' Agua Frio Mill.

Call and examine for yourselves.

H. BOWERS, Post Trader,
mar26 Fort Whipple.

STEEL, GILLOTT'S, 5-20, 7-30, 10-40, GREEN Back, and Gold Pens, at BARNARD & CO.'S,
m19-1m Stationers, Prescott.

IF YOU WANT TO MARRY IN THIS COUNty, just buy your Wedding Cards, Envelopes, and Perfumed Ink, at BARNARD & CO.'S,
m19-1m Stationers, Prescott, A. T.

PHOTO.' and AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PORTfolios, Banker's Cases, Walletts, Diaries, Pass, Blank and Copy Books, Blotting, Drawing, Supreme Court, and Legal Paper, Bristol and Perforated Board, Slates, Pencils, Wax and Seals. Also, a complete assortment of Writing Material, at BARNARD & CO.'S,
m19-1m Stationers, Prescott, A. T.

☞ NOTHING CHEAP, but "POOR TOBACco," at BARNARD & CO.'S,
m19-1m Stationers, Prescott, A. T

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The mill formerly owned by G. A. Johnson, now stored near the Sterling mill, will be sold cheap for cash. The mill consists of engine, boiler, and one 5-stamp battery, with all the necessary machinery for a good mill. For particulars, apply to
mar19 A. O NOYES

SAM'L TODD ..... A. E. DAVIS

TODD & DAVIS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

Clothing,
Provisions,
Liquors and
Tobacco.

MOHAVE CITY, ARIZONA,

Are prepared to sell at as low prices for *cash* as any house on the Colorado River.

Particular attention given to orders. m19.

PRESCOTT LODGING HOUSE.

Second Story of Jackson & Bro's Building, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Clean, comfortable BEDS furnished by the Week or Night.

mar19. NEWTON COLE.

That's a Fact.---What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes, Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes, Nails, etc., etc., together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, March 20, 1869.

I. O. O. F., ARIZONA LODGE, NO. 1.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on Wednesday Evenings, at Masonic Hall. Members of the Order, in good standing, are invited to attend

E. J. COOK, N. G.
J. T. ALSAP, R. S.

AZTLAN LODGE, No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

G. W. CURTIS, W. M.
E. W. WELLS, Secretary.

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of Ready-Made BOOTS, etc., for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen.

Boots, shoes, etc., made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable. JOHN LAUGHLIN.

Pioneer Meat Market.

Granite Street, Prescott.

Constantly on hand,

Beef, Pork, Mutton,

Pork Sausages, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

WM. N. KELLY, Proprietor.

Prescott, November 27, 1869.

PURE COD LIVER OIL,
At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Beg leave to call the attention of the Citizens and Military, of Prescott and Central Arizona, to the large and extremely well-selected stock of goods which they have lately received from California and the East. They are now opening the

Largest and Most Fashionable Assortment of

CLOTHING

Ever brought to this Market,

Consisting, in part, of

Fine French and Domestic Cassimere Suits,
Castor Beaver and Broadcloth "
Pioneer, Mission, Oregon, Shaker Flannel and Eastern Underware,
Cassimere, Broadcloth and Beaver Piece Goods, for Suits.
Also, the Largest, Most Fashionable Assortment of HATS in town.

Boots and Shoes.

Their assortment of BOOTS is large and well-selected, consisting of

Heavy Nailed, Single Soled, Nailed,
Hungarian Tap, Double Sole,
Wire-Quilted and Fine Sewed Boots,
Heavy, Nailed Brogans,
Fine Calf, Oxford Ties and
Cloth Gaiter Shoes.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

They now have on hand, Peach, Navy, Natural Leaf, and Sunnyside Chewing Tobacco.
Olive, Grape, Rose, Flower of Virginia, and Lone Jack Smoking Tobacco.
Also, a large and graded assortment of
Fine Brands of Cigars.

LIQUORS.

A fine assortment of Whisky, Brandy, Sherry, Port, Claret Wine, Curacoa, and Marischino.

NUTS, ALMONDS, DATES AND RAISINS,
Henry Rifles and Carbines, Shot Guns, Colt's Pistols, Bowie Knives, Fixed Ammunition of every description, Caps, Powder, Lead.
Carpets, Rugs, Wall Paper, Curtains, Curtain Damask, and Table Linen.
A full assortment of
WOODEN, WILLOW, and TINWARE,
Patent and Thermometer Churns,
Wagons, Buggies,
Bull and Blacksnakes Whips.
Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Hosiery, Silk, Linen and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs.
A full assorment of all kinds of
Writing Paper, Envelopes, Steel and Gold Pens, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Cooking Extracts, Hostetter's, Plantation, Walker's and Bonekamp's Bitters.
Cutlery, Fiddles, Fiddle Strings, Accordeons, Dice, and Dice Boxes, Bone Checks, Cribbage and Chess Boxes, and numerous other articles.

LADIES' GOODS.

To the ladies they would say that they have the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Prescott, such as Calicoes, Cambrics, Poplins, Arabs, Swiss Brilliantines, Chambray, Flannels and Silk Dress Goods, as well as Hats, Kid Gloves, Ladies' Riding Buck Gloves, French Dress Patterns, Parasols, Kid Shoes, Balmorals, Bleached and Unbleached Domestics, Bed Ticking, and everything needed by ladies.

Shortly to Arrive,

A fine assortment of Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery and Agricultural Implements.

In fine, they believe that they have nearly everything that may be wanted in this vicinity—from a needle to a grindstone—which they propose to

Sell Lower, for Cash,

than the same articles have ever before been sold in this market.

Give them a call and judge for yourself.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.
Prescott, March 19, 1870

The Miner.

The Three Great Evils of the National Capital.

Washington swarms with beggar boys. Knowing the wide-spread destitution now prevailing, one cannot help sympathizing with the poor little fellows. They never ask for more than a cent, and they always tell you they had nothing to eat all day. Sometimes this is true, sometimes false. But take them to the bakery, and in eight cases out of ten they will bolt an amazing quantity of bread. Most of them are little darkies, and they starve or stuff as the case may be, most philosophically. They are a great nuisance, these begging brats, and yet, poor little things, it is not their fault. Another nuisance of the Capitol, at the White House, or on the avenue which connects the two, and in all the leading hotels, is the swarm of lobbyists, the log-rollers, the wire-workers, the Third House, the button-holers—variously so termed—which one meets at every turn. Still another—indigenous to that part of the capital termed "The Island"—in the shape of hogs and dogs; and appropos of this let me condense for you a story from one of our dailies: Once upon a time, a seventh warder died, and went to Paradise, but found his entrance barred by a black mark against his name. "Profane swearing" was the charge, St. Peter said. "Well, it's no use trying to rub it out," said the Island man. "I did cuss some at them infernal hogs and dogs in our ward. They're enough to make a saint swear." Said St. Peter: "You are from Washington, then?" "Yes." "Well, then," said the sainted key-keeper, "you may pass right in. While I tend this gate nobody ain't agoing to be kept out for swearing at those hogs and dogs. They are the awfullest on earth! Why, their squealing and howling reaches way up here, and they say that nobody can't get a wink of sleep! What on earth are your officials about? You just let any of them try to poke their noses in here, and see how quick I'll slam the door in their faces!" And it is generally believed he would do it, too.—*Sacramento Union*.

CHEAP PLEASURES.—Did you ever study the cheapness of some pleasures? asks some writer. Do you know how little it takes to make a multitude happy? Such trifles as a penny, a word or a smile do the work. There are two or three boys passing along—give them each a chestnut, and how smiling they look; they will not be cross for some time. A poor widow lives in the neighborhood, who is the mother of half a dozen children. Send them half a peck of sweet apples, and they will all be happy. A child has lost his arrow—the world to him—and he mourns sadly; help him to find it, or make another, and how quickly will the sunshine come over the sober face! A boy has as much as he can do to pile up a load of wood; assist him a few moments, or speak a pleasant word to him, and he forgets his toil, and works away without minding it. Your apprentice has broken a mug, or cut the vest too large; or slightly injured a piece of work. Say "you scoundrel," and he feels miserable; but remark, "I am sorry," and he will try to do better. You employ a man, pay him cheerfully, and speak a pleasant word to him, and he leaves your house with a contented heart, to light up his own hearth with smiles and gladness. As you pass along the street, you meet a familiar face; say "good morning," as though you felt happy, and it will work admirably in the heart of your neighbor. Pleasure is cheap. Who will not bestow it liberally? If there are smiles, sunshine and flowers about us, let us not grasp them with a miser's fist, and lock them up in our hearts. No; rather let us take them and scatter them about us, in the cot of the widow, among the group of children, in the crowded mart, where men of business congregate, in our families and everywhere. We can make the wretched happy, the discontented cheerful, the afflicted resigned, at an exceedingly cheap rate. Who will refuse to do it?

AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH LONGEVITY.—English travelers in the United States have often deplored the degeneracy of the Anglo-Saxon stock on this side of the Atlantic. The body, they have said, looses its stoutness, the features grow narrow and pinched, and the vitality of the whole system is diminished. English editors and political economists have made many a serious sermon from this text, and have argued that in two or three centuries the Anglo-Saxon race in this country may become extinct.

Eminent physicians among us have accepted the truth of this statement, Oliver Wendell Holmes among others, and have attributed the change chiefly to climatic influences, but in part also to social habits. It might have been well, before investigating the cause, to settle the facts. There can be little doubt of a wide departure in form and feature from the English type, but in the matter of health and longevity the advantage is on our side. So, at least, statistics prove, and there is no appeal from their authority.

The records of life insurance companies furnish ample and satisfactory data for comparison. The experience of 20 of the most prominent English and Scotch companies, compared with the combined American experience, is as follows: Starting with 10,000 lives at age 10, the American loss the first year is 75; the English, 76. At age 20, American loss is 72; English, 66. At age 40, American loss is 77; English, 81. At age 60, American loss is 155; English, 184. At age 80, American loss is 209; English, 186.

Thus, at every period of life below eighty years, with the single exception of the second decade, which is very fatal among us, American vitality is superior to English. As the mother country has always prided itself on the robustness of its sons, it will be hard to yield the palm to the so-called degenerate Yankees. But "westward the course of empire takes its way."—*Providence Journal*.

AN OLD MASONIC LODGE.—St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 3, of Glasgow, Scotland, lately celebrated the eight hundred and twelfth anniversary of its existence. It was founded by King Malcolm, in the year 1059, nine years previous to the Norman conquest of England.

NOVEL SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER—THE NEGRO SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.—Revels, the Mississippi Senator, the first representative of his race and color chosen to fill a seat in the upper branch of the National Legislature, made his appearance again today on the floor of the Senate. Revels was dressed in a black suit of fine cloth, coat very long and clerical like, and pants and vest of corresponding proportions. He wore dark gloves, also, and carried a mulatto-colored stick. The distinguished darky made quite a sensation. The moment he came into the Senate Chamber and took his seat on one of the luxurious lounges, several Senators hurried over to him, shook him by the hand warmly, and welcomed him to his new field of labor. Charles Sumner was among the first to offer, in very hearty style, smiling all over, and saying a quantity of very pretty things, which the colored Senator heard with genuine pleasure. It was a spectacle worth looking at to see Sumner and Revels thus illustrating the idea of political and social equality. Thayer, Chandler, Howard, Cameron, Warner, Spencer, Drake, Lewis, Howe and other Senators paid their respects. Cameron had quite a talk with Revels. Spencer, of Alabama, sat down with Revels, and, while making his congratulations, took a full survey of the ladies in the gallery, who looked down upon the scene, some with pleasure and others with astonishment and horror. Spencer, you must know, is a great favorite with the ladies. An effort was made to get fiery little Garret Davis to allow himself to be led into the presence of Revels for introduction, but the live Kentuckian could not see it; neither could the fascinating McCreery, colleague of Davis, who clings to the old-time prejudices with true *ante bellum* tenacity. Revels, during all this time, conducted himself in a manner that left no room for adverse criticism. He was dignified, polite, courteous and not near so proud as Sumner himself, whose humility is generally recognized.—*Washington Letter*.

THE LAST ACT OF THE "DIAMOND WEDDING."—Who does not remember the great "diamond wedding" which took place some ten years ago in New York, in which Senor Oviedo, a wealthy Cuban, and the beautiful Miss Bartlett were the principals? Poets sang of the charms of the bride and the costliness of her trousseau, with its miraculous laces, silks and diamonds. The gorgeous wedding ceremony at St. Patrick's Cathedral, the gossip about the affair, the display of the bride's presents and trousseau, and the fabulous wealth of the dark, ill-favored, little, middle-aged Cuban, furnished matter for the scribbling of an army of exulting "Jenkinses," thirsting for "further particulars." The departure of the moody bridegroom and his lovely bride (who bore, by the way, a remarkable resemblance to the Empress of France) to the palatial mansion on one of the Cuban estates left all New York in despair. There, secluded and almost immured from all eyes, like an Eastern sultana, surrounded by every luxury wealth could give, this fair young American has spent ten years of her life with an irrascible, jealous and fond Spaniard, who has at last been civil enough to die and leave his still beautiful young widow to mourn him in unexceptionable black velvet, rare lace and solitaires.

CANCELLING STAMPS.—The Revenue Department has issued the following order:

Owing to the extensive frauds committed upon the revenue by the washing, restoration and reissue of such internal revenue adhesive stamps as have been used and cancelled by the machine known as the ribbon stamp, it is hereby ordered and prescribed, that, on and after May, 1, 1870, all adhesive stamps used upon the instruments, documents, writings and papers, mentioned and described in Schedule B, of Internal Revenue Laws, shall be cancelled by the person affixing the same, either by writing upon each and every stamp, *in ink*, the initials of his name, and the date (year, month, and day) upon which the same is attached or used, or by cutting and cancelling the same with the machine called "Wheeler's Patent Cancellor, or such other machine or instrument as may hereafter be designated and prescribed by the Commissioner; and that no other method of cancelling such stamps, employed on or after that date, shall be recognized as legal and sufficient, until otherwise prescribed and ordered.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Scientific American* recommends turpentine as a cure for lockjaw. He says: "Let any one who has an attack of lockjaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is or of what nature it is, and relief will follow in less than one minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or a bruise than cold turpentine; it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it, and place the flannel on the throat and chest, and in very severe cases three to five drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly. Every family should have a bottle on hand." The remedy is simple and can be easily tested. In all serious cases an application should be made under medical advice.

The Salt Lake *News* publishes the following "Act conferring upon women the elective franchise:"

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That every woman of the age of twenty-one years who has resided in this Territory six months next preceding any general or special election, born or naturalized in the United States, or who is the wife, widow or the daughter of a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this Territory.

Sec. 2. All laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 12, 1870.

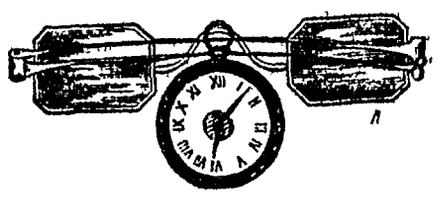
CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.—A wonderful spectacle was observed in Germany on the night of the first of January. At Meseritz, from midnight to one o'clock, the entire northern sky presented the appearance of a sea of fire, from which fell a constant and dense shower of many colored sparks. The immense sheet of surging flame finally took the form of a fiery arch, from which the brilliant rain continued to descend till the whole waned gradually fainter and disappeared.

Prescott Advertisements.

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness. au7

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,



Done in Good Style, At the MINER Office.

Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

JOHN H. MARION, Proprietor.

Prescott, Arizona, April 10, 1869.

PACIFIC BREWERY,

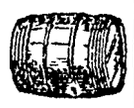
MONTEZUMA STREET,

Next door to the MINER Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER,

Liquors and Cigars,

Always on hand and for sale.



As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and trying our medicine

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILIP SHEERER

Prescott, October 5, 1867

WARM AND COLD



At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon,

Montezuma Street,..... Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc, in the most approved manner THEODORE OTTO

EHRENBERG.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers In

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, etc,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are now located at the new

TOWN OF "EHRENBERG,"

Where they are prepared to receive merchandise, for storage or transportation, free of charge

EHRENBERG is situate on the east bank of the Colorado river, seven miles below La Paz, at the best and most convenient landing on the river, and is connected with the principal towns of the interior by good wagon roads

The benefits to be derived by shipping goods *via* Ehrenburg are, *a saving of five dollars per ton*, and less handling of goods.

Freight to Wickenburg, four cents from the landing

All merchandise consigned to us, either for storage or transportation, will be attended to with care and despatch

For further particulars, inquire of

J GOLDWATER & BRO
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
sep18'69tf Ehrenburg, Arizona.

A. BARNETT,

.... DEALER IN ...

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

W. O'NEILL

Takes this method of informing the people of Arizona that he is prepared to erect houses and furnaces of every description, having had considerable experience in the building of the same, in Mexico, Nevada and other mining countries. Persons requiring anything done in his line will please address him, by letter, at Prescott, A. T. feb26tf

ORIENTAL BAKERY AND SALOON

Next door to the Miner Office.

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,

Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD

Furnished by the week, day, or meal.



Oysters, Sardines, etc.,

Served in good style, at all hours.

DAN. HATZ, Proprietor.

Prescott, December 18, 1869.

HERBERT BOWERS,

Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,

Has recently replenished his stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Can Fruits, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,

And is Selling Very Cheap.

Fort Whipple, January 1, 1870.

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.



THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD announce to their friends and the public that they have re-opened the old, convenient and comfortable Pioneer Stable,

On Granite Street,

Next door to the Quartz Rock Saloon, and that they are prepared to feed and take care of animals entrusted to their care, in a proper manner.

☞ Good Saddle animals always on hand, for hire.

LOUIS WORTMAN.
WILLIAM BRECHT.

Prescott, January 9, 1869.

Prescott Advertisements.

THE

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of Goods

Ever brought to Prescott, is now on hand at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S

Consisting of—

GROCERIES,	PROVISIONS,
WINES,	LIQUORS,
TOBACCO,	CIGARS,
CLOTHING,	DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS,	SHOES,
HARDWARE,	TINWARE
GLASSWARE,	CROCKERY,
MINING TOOLS,	FARMING TOOLS,
PAINTS,	OILS,
GLASS,	PUTTY,
STATIONERY,	CUTLERY,
CONFECTIONERY,	PERFUMERY,
GUNS,	PISTOLS,
AMMUNITION,	MEDICINES,
TOYS,	FIREWORKS

&c., &c., &c.

☞ We can fit and suit anybody and everybody in anything and everything, at all times, at

REASONABLE PRICES

JOHN G. CAMPBELL.
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, July 17, 1869.

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott,  **Arizona.**

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N B—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G D KENDALL.

☞ Dr Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store.

Prescott, April 24, 1868

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS

At La Paz and Prescott.

... DEALERS IN ....

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott.

nov2'67tf

WORMSER & WERTHEIMER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

M. WORMSER,
A. WERTHEIMER.

Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870 my16'68

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin Street,  Opposite Plaza.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Stable of J. D. Monihon, would respectfully inform the public, that they intend keeping constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the lowest rates, for *Cash*.

☞ Team, Saddle and Pack Animals always on hand for sale or hire. GIDEON BROOKE,
JACOB LYNN.

Prescott, October 24, 1868.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.—Two farms of 160 acres each, situated on the Rio Verde, with water privilege, houses, implements, etc.

Apply to JOS MELVIN, Rio Verde, or WORMSER & CO., Prescott. feb5tf

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

WM. H. HARDY, Plaintiff, *vs.* HENRY A. BROWN, surviving partner of the firm of Silverthorn & Brown, Defendant.

Whereas an execution has been issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, by the clerk thereof, in favor of the above plaintiff, Wm. H. Hardy, and against the defendant, Henry A Brown, directed to me, requiring me to make the sum of two thousand eight hundred thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($2,836 50), and three hundred sixty seven and 61-100 dollars ($367 61), costs and disbursements, together with accruing costs, to satisfy said judgment, out of the personal property belonging to said Henry A. Brown, and, if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then out of the real property belonging to said Henry A. Brown situated in my county.

Now, therefore I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Yavapai county, by virtue of the authority in me vested, have levied upon and will offer for sale, at public auction, and will sell to the highest cash bidder, in front of the County Court Room, in Prescott, county and Territory aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY SIXTH DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M. of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Henry A Brown, attached on the twenty sixth day of June, A. D. 1869, in and to the following mentioned and described property, to wit:

200	feet of mining ground in the.....	Chiapa	Lode,
400	" "	Justice	"
300	" "	Bonnie Blue	"
300	" "	Bed Rock	"
300	" "	Boggs	"
300	" "	Dividend	"
200	" "	Adventurer	"
400	" "	Troy	"
100	" "	Sonoma	"
200	" "	Ella	"
200	" "	Eurydice	"
150	" "	Buncombe	"
300	" "	Bourbon	"
200	" "	Creole	"
200	" "	Yucatan	"
50	" "	Rotobelle	"
100	" "	General Mason	"
400	" "	Burro	"
100	" "	Montezuma	"
225	" "	Mount Oro	"
225	" "	Mt. Parnassus	"
225	" "	Java	"
100	" "	Big Rump	"
250	" "	Hector	"
200	" "	Honey Comb	"
250	" "	Prometheus	"
100	" "	Golden Wreath	"
	" "	Bullion	"
100	" "	Orion	"
50	" "	Big Bug	"
600	" "	Eugenie	"
200	" "	Galena	"

All of which are undivided interests in the original or amended locations on the several lodes or veins above mentioned, situated in Big Bug Mining District, county of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona

Also Six hundred (600) feet of mining ground on the THE THE lode situated in Walker Mining District, county and Territory aforesaid

Witness my hand this 7th day of March A D 1870

JOHN L. TAYLOR,
m7-'70 Sheriff Yavapai County, Arizona.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona duly made and entered on the 14th day of December A. D. 1869, in the matter of the estate of John T Howell deceased the undersigned Administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Wednesday the 6th day of April A D 1870, in front of the Court House in the town of Prescott all the right, title and interest that the said intestate had at the time of his death and all the right, title and interest which said estate may have acquired by operation of law, or otherwise, in addition to that of the said intestate at the time of his death in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of agricultural and mineral lands lying and being situate in the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to wit:

Possessory right to 160 acres of agricultural land in Kirkland Valley

200 feet on the Big Bug lode No 3 N E Ex, Big Bug Mining District

100 feet on Goodwin Lode 1st Ex. N. E

200 feet on Turkey Creek Lode commencing at west end of John Laughlin's claim

200 feet Aiza Lode commencing 1400 feet from discoverer's claim

300 feet, Pocahontas Lode discovery

300 feet Planet Lode discovery

300 feet Wabash Lode, discovery

All of which are situated in Turkey Creek Quartz Mining District

300 feet Swain Lode discovery

300 feet I. tle Giant Lode, discovery

300 feet, Genuine Lode, discovery

300 feet, Spring Valley Lode, discovery,

300 feet, Hassayampa Lode discovery,

400 " Mountain Maid Lode discovery

700 feet Mountain Chief Lode discovery

300 feet Canadian Lode, discovery

Situated in the Hassayampa Quartz Mining District.

50 feet, Vulture Lode nine hundred and fifty four feet from eastern end of Henry Wickenburg's discovery claim.

Also 400 feet in Robin Lode, discovery location, situated in Wickenburg Quartz Mining District

Terms of Sale cash to be paid to the Auctioneer, or the undersigned on the day of sale

JOHN R MASTERSON,
Administrator of the estate of John T Howell, deceased.

Dated, March 5 1870. m5tf

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of MICHAEL HANNAN, Deceased

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to James Reilly, at his residence in Kirkland Valley, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona

JAMES REILLY, Administrator.
By J P HARGRAVE, Attorney.

Kirkland Valley, A. T., March 19, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The Peoples Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. feb19m3

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

Swiss Stomach Bitters.

The first and most healthful Tonic ever introduced into the United States is still the leading article, and more of this sold than of all other so-called Tonics or Bitters.

For Sale to the Trade by TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 409 and 411 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP.

The Thunderbolt Quartz Mill situated on Lynx creek.

Apply to HENRY W. FLEURY.

Prescott August 21, 1869.

☞ **Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.**

☞ HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, At Dr Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.